

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 35

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1928

NUMBER 11

Three Essentials For Good Weaving

The No. 17 Sliding Bar Warp Stop Motion. It is designed to relieve the weaver of everything except drawing in and tying the broken end. It stops the loom with the shuttle in the left hand box, with harnesses level, with the crank in proper position for drawing in the thread, with bank indicated on which end is down and the yarn open where the end is broken.

The No. 32 Midget Feeler. It makes the minimum possible waste—less than that made by the most expert and attentive weavers on common looms. And there is no lost time for stopping the loom; without labor or attention from the weaver.

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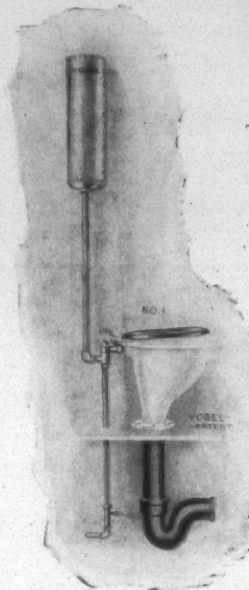
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Canvas Baskets for 25 years

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

OBSOLESCENCE Cost One Man a COOL MILLION

Andrew Carnegie had just completed a new mill. The last rivet had hardly cooled, when his technical advisers came to him with a new method of making steel—the open hearth method. Mr. Carnegie thought quickly. Then he acted. “Dismantle the new mill,” he said. “Install equipment for using the new principle.” Thus, a million dollar manufacturing unit was junked before it ever turned a wheel!

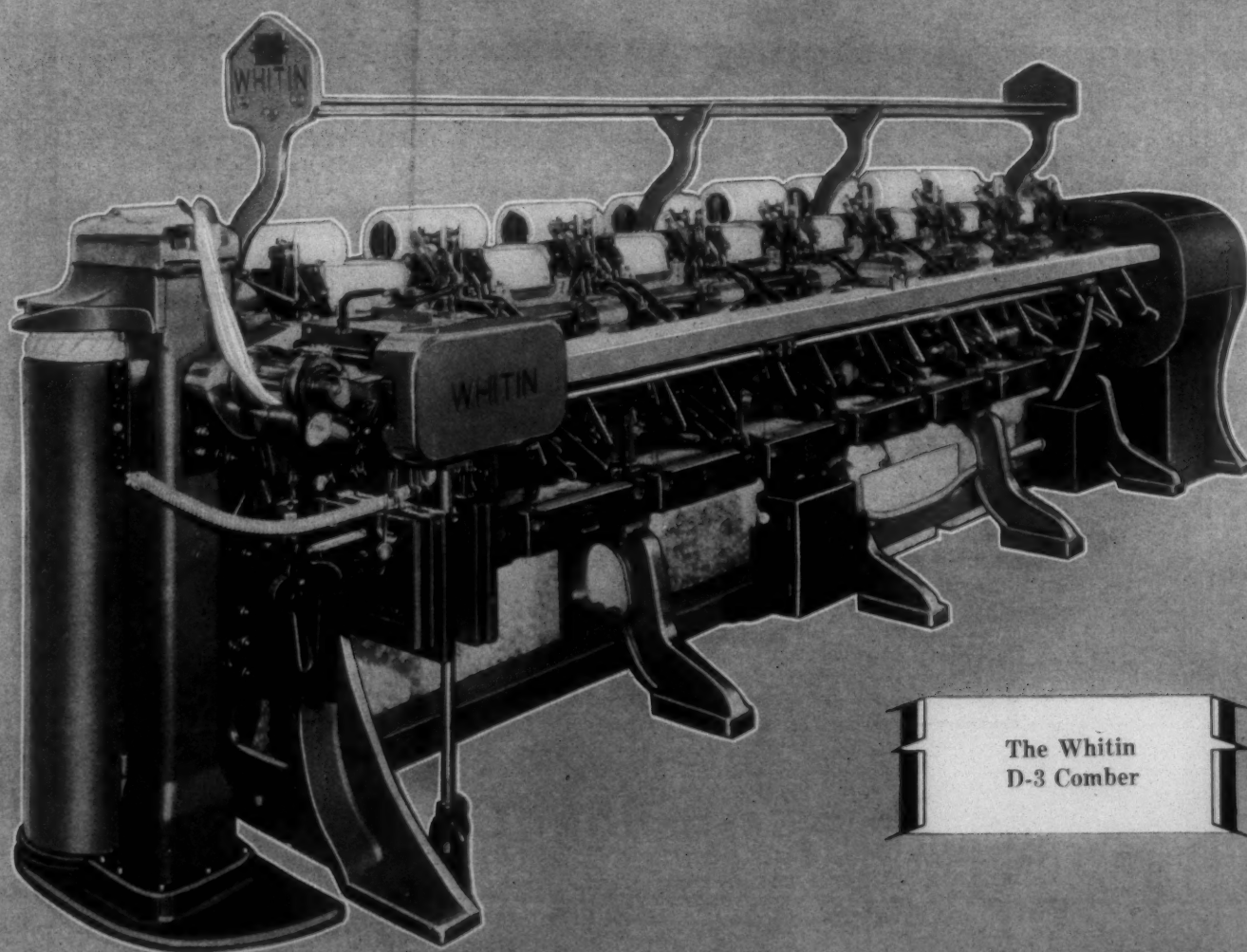
Andrew Carnegie made back that million many times over, as he knew he would. For he keenly realized the absolute liability of obsolete machinery, and acted before other producers knew what was happening.

There is a vital lesson for textile men in this story of Andrew

Carnegie. In textiles as in steel, lower unit costs have much more bearing on profits than the temporary loss incurred by junking obsolete, though smooth-running, machines.

Consider the patented Whitin D-3 Comber. Gives greater production per square foot of floor space than any other machine on the market. Takes out less waste. Gives a cleaner, more even sliver. Imparts better lustre and sheen to cotton. New nipper motion saves needles. Nipper timing and tension adjustments virtually unlimited.

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The Whitin
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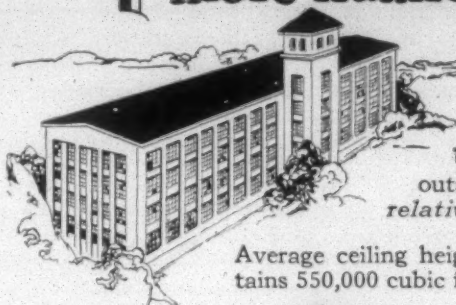
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ATLANTA, GA.

Two Textile Mills

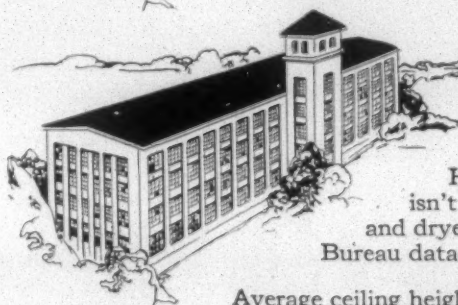
~ they look alike

Why one Required 60 % more Humidifying Capacity



Here is a mill located in a section where the United States Weather Bureau says the worst outside conditions are—96° dry, 72° wet = 30% relative humidity.

Average ceiling height of mill, 18 feet. Mill uses 545 horse power; contains 550,000 cubic feet—99 H.P. per 100,000 cubic feet.



Here is another mill. In looks and make up it isn't unlike the first. But—it is located in a hotter and dryer section, according to United States Weather Bureau data. 98° dry, 72° wet = 23% relative humidity.

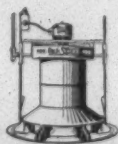
Average ceiling height 16 feet (2 feet less than the first). 800 horse power (255 H.P. more than the first); 486,000 cubic feet (64,000 cubic feet less than the first); 164 H.P. per 100,000 cu. ft., or 65 H.P. per 100,000 cu. ft. more than the first.

Why did this mill need 60 per cent more humidifying capacity than the other?

First—It was in a climate that averaged a little hotter and dryer. We begin with that as a base—just as a heating equipment is figured for capacity. We have to know what the worst condition is likely to be, and figure accordingly.

Second—With ceilings averaging two feet less in height—and the heat from 800 horse power (against 545 in the first mill) to be absorbed within its walls, each cubic foot of air had 64 per cent more heat to take up. A harder Humidifying job.

The biggest job Humidifiers have to do is to absorb heat. This is done by evaporation and air change. The humidifying capacity of these two mills varied almost in direct proportion to the problem of heat absorption. Capacities of Humidifying Equipment must be figured by engineers—not guessed at. Have you our book—"The Family History of Hugh Midity"?



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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Workmen's Compensation Insurance

WORKMEN'S Compensation Insurance had its inception in the United States with the passage of the New York law in 1910, and has grown so rapidly that at the present time there are only five States, Arkansas, Mississippi, North and South Carolina and Florida, that do not have such legislation.

North and South Carolina have been considering a Workmen's Compensation law for the last few years, and it is quite likely that at the coming sessions of the Legislatures of these States it will be given further consideration.

Liability insurance, while it protects the employer from financial losses caused by accidents, and, in certain cases, offers some remedial reward to the employee, has been found unsatisfactory by most of the States.

Some of the unsatisfactory results have been that it does not protect the employer from damage suits and many legal entanglements, nor does it give to the employee the protection that he needs; or at a time when he needs it most, nor in any dependable and definite amounts.

The insurance companies are highly organized and have their legal departments, and nearly always consider any claimant's demand as excessive, with the result that suit is necessary. The employees, in case of necessity for damage suit, generally have to pay an excessive fee for any award that may finally be granted. If the case is compromised, it is nearly always compromised for the company's benefit rather than for the casualty's benefit.

These statements briefly indicate the weaknesses of liability insurance and show that it is out of harmony with the progressive method of industrial relations. The idea dominant in the new school of industrial relations is that there shall be a cordial and co-operative relationship between employer and employee, and each shall strive for the benefit of the other.

Compensation insurance, while still experimental, seems to have more nearly solved the casualty factor of industry than any legislation that has been enacted so far. Its cost to the employer is as cheap, if not cheaper, than liability insurance, and in addition thereto, it removes the employer from the field of damage suits and legal entangle-

By W. M. McLaurine, Secretary, American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

ments. It gives to the employer a definite waiting period, at which time he may expect a definite part of his wages. It gives him a knowledge of the length of time which he may expect to be the beneficiary of such awards. In case of accident, it gives him a surety of medical attention. There are many other advantageous factors both for employer and employee that are contained in the average compensation law now in operation.

While in all of the various States, compensation laws are different, yet there are certain definite fundamental principles underlying all; such as the waiting period, the amount of benefits paid and the medical aid.

In 1920 sixteen States fixed the maximum weekly payments at \$12 or less. Now, no State has a maximum less than \$12 for temporary or total disability, and only six for a standard as low as that, while thirteen paid \$18 or more.

The waiting period is now less than one week in nine jurisdictions, one week in twenty-eight and more than one week in ten.

In thirty-two States the employer and employee may exercise a choice as to accepting the provisions of the compensation law, but in ten States positive action is required. Where the employer rejects the law, action for damage may be brought without the customary common law defenses.

In the enactment and application of Workmen's Compensation Law, there are four or five factors that must be considered. The first is the employer, who, although expecting to be relieved from damage suits, and expecting to be able to put into operation a civil proceeding that will increase the harmonic operation of his industrial relations, yet he must pay for this, and the insurance companies say that he pays well. The factors that will determine the cost in a large measure are the length of waiting period, the benefits accruing both for the various classes of disability that may arise under the law, and medical fees, the death benefits, the physical condition of his factory, particularly as regards potential hazards.

The employee is vitally and directly interested in these same fac-

tors, because he is the immediate, personal, direct beneficiary of the provisions of the law; hence his interest is in trying to secure a law that is as liberal in application as possible, and with as liberal benefits as possible. It is perfectly natural that each of these two factors should take this point of view. The third factor that enters into a consideration of the law is the public or community as a whole, which is, perhaps, the most controlling factor, as nearly all laws finally end with the statement, "the good of the public demanding this."

This factor is represented in a large measure by the well meaning, yet sometimes misdirected professional welfare workers and agencies, who have, without any intention, or perhaps without any knowledge, gradually developed socialistic tendencies. The original purposes of the compensation insurance was not in the slightest degree intended to be socialistic, or to provide pensions, or to create malingering or dependency on the part of any one.

The fourth group is a certain class of the legal profession which does not favor compensation insurance, because it removes damage suits from their profession and takes from them a large part of their anticipated income. These last two factors are nearly always active; the first, trying to liberalize the law by means of various amendments; the second, in trying to annul the law that this field of adventure will be open to them again.

The two most actively contested phases of the law have been the waiting time and the scale of benefits derived therefrom. The waiting time before compensation benefits began to accrue, as we have indicated in the early part of this article, varies between one and two weeks, and there is still much difference of opinion as to the reasonable length of time that should be set. The purpose of having any waiting time is to prevent malingering and undue imposition of certain classes of employees upon provisions of the law.

The employee has been represented as regarding any waiting period, as unfair and to refer to this as a gift from the employer towards

compensation costs. Under liability insurance he had to wait for indefinite periods without any definite assurances of any award. Under compensation insurance he waits for a definite period for a definite award which he, himself, can understand and figure out. This waiting period has been required not as a concession but as a safeguard, in order to prevent a breaking down of the principles involved.

Two rather reasonable criticisms have been aimed at compensation insurance. The first is the cost, which, in some States, has been considered rather out of line with other forms of insurance, but from a comparison with liability insurance, this criticism is of little value; particularly when it is considered the improved industrial relations that accrue therefrom and the relief that the employer enjoys by ridding himself of possible damage suits; while at the same time he is caring in the humanitarian point of view for his employees. The second criticism is that most of the laws that have been enacted so far favor the employees, and give him the benefit of the doubt and place all responsibility upon the employer. Medical care, which is one of the provisions of the act, is one of the most costly features of its application, and unless a great deal of care is exercised in the administration of the law, both by the executive offices of the State and the executive offices of the industry, this expense will soon get out of bounds. For instance, in the Georgia law, a clause reads: "Medical attention, within the limit of the law, will be furnished by the employer free of charge." In another place, it is indicated that unless the employer makes certain written statements pertaining to medical application, judgment shall be left to the discretion of the commission as to what constitutes necessary medical attention, and many employers, through indifference to the application of the law, and through humanitarian desires, are often lax in safeguarding these provisions.

In answer to these two criticisms, the Pennsylvania commission has worked out a clause, amending their original law, and have termed it the Pennsylvania plan of Contributory Workmen's Compensation Insurance. Briefly, the plan is that the premium on compensation insurance

(Continued on Page 34)

The Theory of Hedging*

By Professor Melvin T. Copeland, Bureau of Business Research,
Harvard University.

HEDGING is the antithesis of speculation. When a manufacturer or a merchant hedges, he seeks to protect a normal profit by avoiding the risk of loss, at the same time foregoing the possibility of making a speculative gain. This is the basic premise in considering the theory of hedging. Unless this premise is accepted, hedging merely becomes a substitution of one type of risk for another.

I wish to emphasize this point, because much that goes on under the name of hedging by cotton mills is merely one form of speculative buying, and not real hedging.

By Way of Illustration

Perhaps I can make my points clear by citing an example. If a cotton merchant accepts an order for a thousand bales of cotton, at, say, 20 cents, when he does not have the cotton on hand, he protects his normal margin by buying a thousand bales of futures immediately on the exchange. The price of futures is, perhaps, 19.5 cents. He does not expect to take delivery on the exchange contract. Instead, he goes into the Southern markets and buys a thousand bales of cotton from farmers or country merchants to deliver to the mill.

As soon as he buys the cotton, he sells his futures. Perhaps when he buys the cotton, the market has advanced and he has to pay 20.5 cents. He would then lose \$250 a bale, or \$2,500 on the transaction if he had not hedged. Since the market has advanced 1 cent, however, he receives a profit of \$5,000 on his sale of futures when he purchases the cotton, and thereby not only offsets his loss of the actual cotton purchased, but also has a balance left sufficient to yield a normal trading profit. If the market had dropped, he could buy the cotton more cheaply, but then he would lose on his futures when he liquidated them, so that he would again come out with only his normal trading profit.

Offsetting Transactions

The essential point is that when hedging in that manner, the cotton merchant makes offsetting transactions. When he sells cotton short, he buys futures, selling the futures when cotton is purchased to make delivery to his customer. If the cotton merchant buys cotton to carry in storage for which he has no orders, he hedges by selling futures against his long stock, liquidating them as the cotton is sold to mills or exporters.

For a mill to hedge, the transactions would be essentially the same. If a mill were to hedge when it had a long stock of cotton, it would sell futures, liquidating the futures as yarn or cloth was sold. A mill would hedge the sale of goods for which cotton was not on hand by buying futures to be liquidated as the actual cotton was bought. That is the central theory of hedging.

Possibilities for Effective Hedging

If I may be permitted now to deal

with facts for a moment, instead of merely with theories, I should like to point out certain differences between the possibilities for effective hedging by cotton merchants and those for effective hedging by cotton manufacturers.

In order for hedging to be effective for cotton merchants, it is essential that raw cotton spots and futures move together. Despite some difficulties arising from discounts on futures and from abnormal differentials between other grades and middling cotton, and also despite temporary aberrations of the market, it is a fact that the prices of spot cotton and cotton futures do move closely enough together to give a cotton merchant a high degree of protection by hedging.

A cotton manufacturer, however, cannot secure equally effective protection in the futures market, since for his purpose it is necessary not only that raw cotton spots and futures move together, but also that cloth prices move simultaneously with futures. This does not occur. Without burdening you with figures, it can easily be demonstrated that the cloth market does not regularly and immediately follow the raw cotton market. As a practical matter under existing conditions, a cotton mill treasurer cannot be sure of protecting his normal operating profit by hedging.

All that hedging can do for the mill is to assure it of securing cotton at practically the equivalent of its market price on dates when yarn or cloth are sold. Hedging affords no guarantee that the margin between the raw material cost and the selling price of yarn or cloth will be constant or profitable, for the price of yarn or cloth is influenced strongly by other factors besides raw cotton prices.

Facts Often Disprove Theories

I should like now to turn to some other questions of theory. During the last thirty years, quite a body of theory has grown up regarding the trading in cotton futures, most of which has not been tested with facts by those who have stated the theories. When I had an opportunity to test some of these theories with facts a few years ago, I found it necessary to change my opinion on various points.

One argument advanced in favor of future trading is that it affords a price barometer; in other words, that the futures market forecasts in a dependable manner the probable course of prices. A detailed comparison of the prices of futures with spot prices during the months of their respective maturity over a period of 21 years, from 1903 to 1923, showed that new crop futures did not at any time accurately forecast the prices which ruled when the new crop came in.

Within a crop year, furthermore, the futures quotations did not provide a dependable barometer for the

actual course of spot prices. In 1923-1924, for example, May futures were 15 per cent above the maturity prices in March. In 1911-1912, March futures were substantially below maturity prices from October to March, and in 1923-1924 March futures were unwarrantedly high from November to March. These are typical examples of the lack of dependability that can be placed in futures as affording a real forecast of actual prices.

Test of Future Trading Hypothesis

Another argument is that future trading tends to stabilize prices. To test this hypothesis, I compiled the relative fluctuations in prices of rubber, silk, wool, and cotton; in 1911, 1912, 1913, 1922, 1923, and 1924. In each case the high and the low price of the year was figured as a percentage of the average price for the year for the particular commodity. There were variations between the commodities, of course, but in general cotton prices showed no more stability than silk and wool prices, and in some years even less stability than rubber prices.

In 1912, for example, rubber prices ranged from 10.6 per cent below the average to 9.5 per cent above, whereas cotton fluctuated from 18.6 per cent below to 14.9 per cent above its average price for the year. In 1924 silk prices ranged from 22.8 per cent below to 26.8 per cent above the average; and spot cotton prices ranged from 22.8 per cent below to 23.3 per cent above the average cotton prices for the year. Another test covering a hundred-year period proved that there has been no tendency for future trading to lessen the range of speculation of raw cotton prices.

When a mill buys cotton "on call," it is not hedging; it is merely speculating that at some later time it will be more advantageous to price the cotton than at the time when the order is placed. If a mill sells futures against a stock of cotton with a view to liquidating those futures at some time when the market is more favorable, the mill is merely speculating on the chance that cotton prices will go down. It does not govern liquidation of its futures by the receipt of cloth orders. For reasons that have been stated, real hedging is not practiced, so far as I know, by any of the New England mills. Such use of the futures market as is indulged in is merely one type of speculation. Sometimes this speculation is successful; at other times it results in losses.

A False Theory

The theory is often stated by men in the industry that for a gray goods mill to show a profit it must obtain a profit on its purchases of raw cotton rather than from its manufacturing operations. Many mills apparently operate on that theory. Such a condition must yield unhealthy results for the industry, because, obviously, not all the mills,

or even a majority of the mills, can beat the market continually. The greater number of mills that succeed in buying cotton at the low points, the less is the chance for them to realize gain from market advances.

The reliance on this source of profit, furthermore, works a general hardship, because those mills that have cheap cotton on hand at any one time tend to keep the cloth prices down. They earn a profit, temporarily, while their competitors, who were less successful in guessing the market, lose. There are usually enough of these mills having cheap cotton to keep the cloth market depressed, and the mills which are lucky enough to gain at one time, subsequently lose. A large industry, such as this, cannot hope to prosper while operating on such a basis.

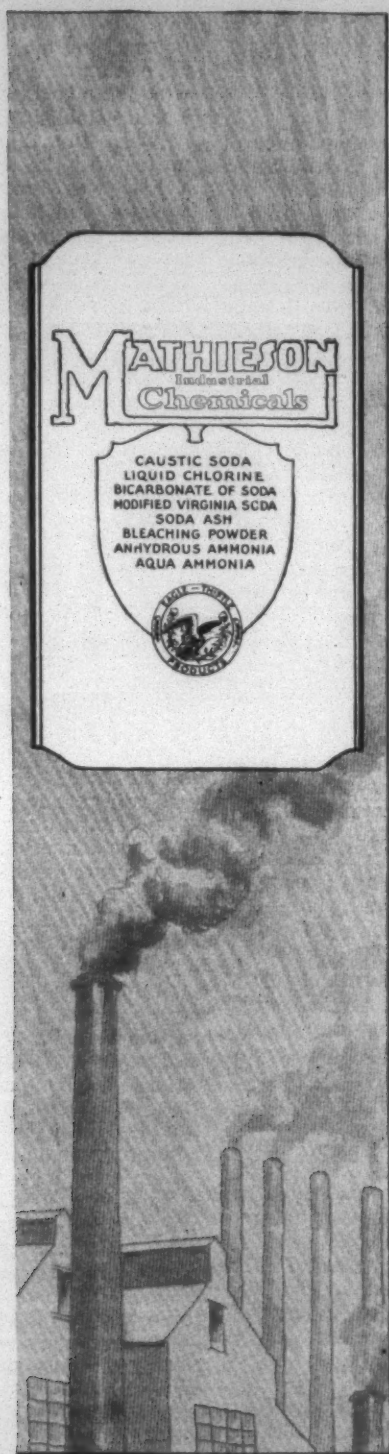
If all the mills, or a large majority of them, were to hedge all their operations regularly on the futures market, the evil condition of which I have just spoken probably could be cured. They would all be operating on the same raw material prices at any one time. Such a procedure is hardly to be expected, however, for too many mill treasurers still too great confidence, I suspect, in their ability to beat the market, to permit them to join such a general movement. A single mill cannot assure itself of adequate protection by hedging, so long as most of its competitors speculate in their purchases of raw cotton.

The Harvard Bureau of Business Research has made two studies of the practicability of hedging by a gray goods mill. The first was for the period of 1921-1923, the second for 1924-26. The purchase of that mill averaged about 18,000 bales a year. During the first three years, when the trend of the cotton market was upward, the cotton bought increased in value \$442,100. If that cotton had been hedged, there would have been a loss on the futures amounting to about \$486,000.

In the second period, 1924-1926, when cotton prices were tending downward, the mill lost \$302,675 on its cotton purchases, and would have gained as a partial offset only \$147,215 from the use of hedging futures. Thus over the six-year period, the mill would not have fared as well by hedging as it did by relying on the ability of its treasurer to guess the market.

The cotton futures market is of advantage, I believe, to the cotton merchant, since it does enable him to protect in large measure his normal trading margin, but at the present time the only advantage of the futures market to the mill, if any, is that which incidentally accrues from having the merchant enabled to transfer his risks to the "lamb." Even if most of the mills were to hedge regularly, furthermore, that would not provide an effective substitute for the improved merchandising methods on which the prosperity of the industry is primarily dependent.

*Address before National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.



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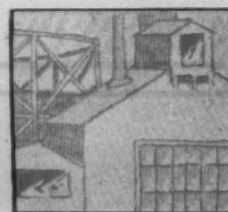
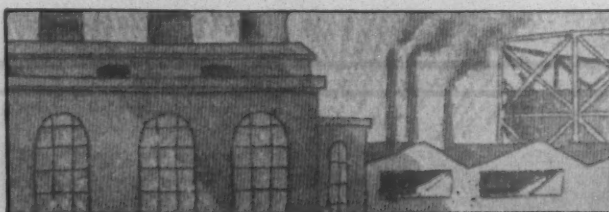
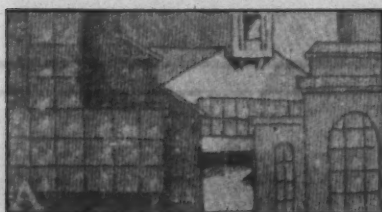
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NATIONAL DYES



Need of Mill Influence

in Standardization

David Clark, Editor,
Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Dave:

To me, The Arkwright dinner at Greenville, during the Textile Show was a very interesting one, and inasmuch as you were appointed a member of the committee to procure closer co-operation between The Arkwrights and the mill management, I wanted to bring to your attention some facts which might have a bearing on such co-operation.

I presume that you are aware that the American Society for Testing Materials is a national organization, with headquarters in Philadelphia, the entire body being subdivided into different committees, committee representing some different industry. For example, Committee D-13 represents the textile industry, and the members of the members of the American Society for Testing Materials are assigned to the different committees, depending upon the industry with which they are connected.

Now it is a fact that a comparatively small number of textile folks are members of this association. There are very few textile manufacturers. The membership of Committee D-13 on textiles is made up to a considerable extent of machinery manufacturers, and those engaged in testing materials for the user.

When Committee D-13 adopts a standard for textiles or defines a term used in textile manufacturing, and that is adopted by the American Society for Testing Materials, I am frank to say that in my opinion this definition or this standard, as the case may be, is at the present time influenced very largely by the users standpoint. Consequently, when the United States Rubber Company buys tire fabrics, there is a standard which that tire fabric has to meet, which has been established to a great extent from the users standpoint, and that same condition applies largely to other textile constructions.

While of course it is entirely proper for the user to buy what he wants, yet I believe that on standard constructions that are generally referred to the public, the manufacturers should have a substantial voice in making the definitions of what those should be.

It therefore occurred to me that the large Association of American Cotton Manufacturers should by rights be a party to standardization, and in your committee's efforts to interest the prominent members of this association in Arkwright activities, why would it not be a good move to get the American Cotton Manufacturers Association to appoint among their other committees, a standardization committee, and have the Arkwrights the investigators for that committee?

This would accomplish a number of things. It would first give a standing to the Arkwright's activi-

ties. It would put the American Cotton Manufacturers Association in a position to have some say as to what standards were to be set. It would establish a close relationship between the Standardization Committee and the Arkwrights, and go a long way toward stabilizing the variations in manufacture that now exist in this industry. It would also give a decided standing to the investigations of the Arkwrights, because it would have the backing and really be under the auspices and carry the influence of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association.

To give a specific example of how difficult it is to standardize methods from the manufacturers' standpoint, Committee D-13 of the American Society for Testing Materials brought in a recommendation for a "standard atmosphere," to consist of air at 70 degrees temperature and 65 per cent relative humidity. This was finally adopted, although a number of our Southern members fought vigorously against its adoption, because it is perfectly evident that there are few test rooms in the South where a temperature of 70 degrees can be maintained during the summer months, without artificial refrigeration.

Our contention was that a standard, to mean anything, must be easily duplicated, and if we are going to test materials in a standard atmosphere, we must be able to secure a standard atmosphere at practically any time, and here in the South a manufacturer would be required to either put in a very elaborate testing laboratory and equipment to get as low a temperature as 70 degrees during the hot summer months, or else he would have to send his samples away to some commercial laboratory to have them tested.

I am bringing out this point merely to show you that these standards are adopted with more attention given to laboratory convenience than to practical working conditions. I should be glad to explain any of these matters further to you, and hope that you can see your way clear to urge a close co-operation between the Arkwrights and the American Cotton Manufacturers Association.

With personal regards, I remain
Very truly yours,

BILL HODGE.

Brisk Buying Predicted in Mill Stocks

Spartanburg, S. C.—A revival of interest in Southern cotton mill stocks and the prediction that the fall and winter months will witness activity in trading in both common and preferred securities of these institutions is predicted by A. M. Law & Co., Spartanburg, S. C., brokers, in a statement in which they say:

"During the month of October quite a revival of interest has occurred in Southern cotton mill stocks—both common and preferred—especially the better class securities on firm dividend paying basis."



Men.

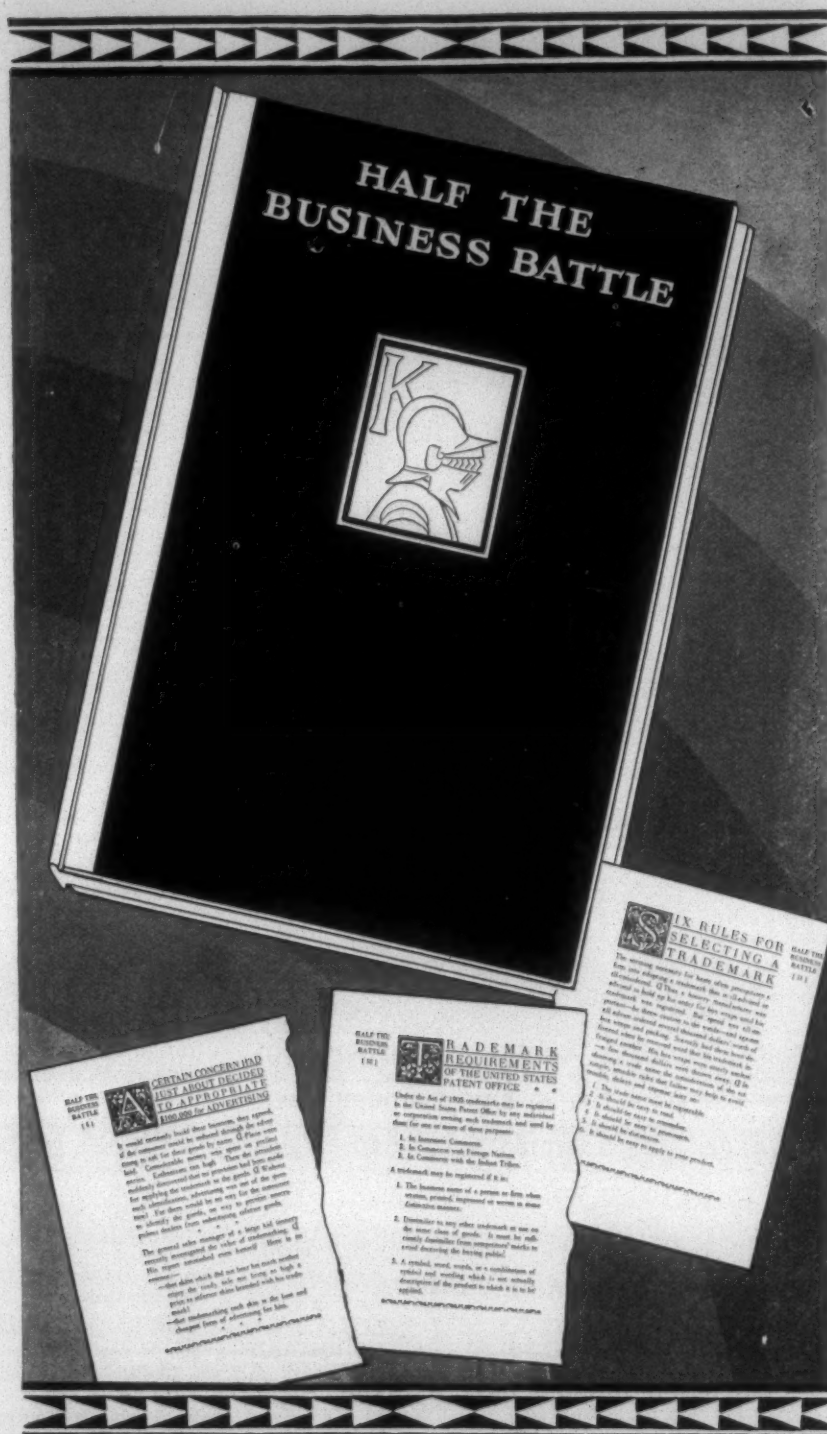
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BRING THIS FREE BOOK

"**H**ALF THE BUSINESS BATTLE" is the name of a 56 page book that is worth many dollars, but which we would like to send you *absolutely free!*

We have been told that it is one of the most important books ever published on the subject of identification. Pages four, five and six contain examples of the value and need of trademarking. Pages seven to nineteen tell you how to trademark your product. Right through the book, page after page contains valuable information that every business executive ought to have at his finger tips. Thus page fifty-one gives you six rules for selecting a trademark. Page fifty-two gives you the essence of the requirements for registering a trademark.

Of course the book is not entirely unselfish. Frankly it contains an outline of the many products and service of the Kaumagraph Company, manufacturers of Kaumagraph Dry Transfers and Kaumagraph Lithography. But considering Kaumagraph's position of authority on matters of identification, this information we believe will be equally interesting and valuable.

Already several hundred executives in leading textile and hosiery mills have received a copy of "Half the Business Battle". Certainly it



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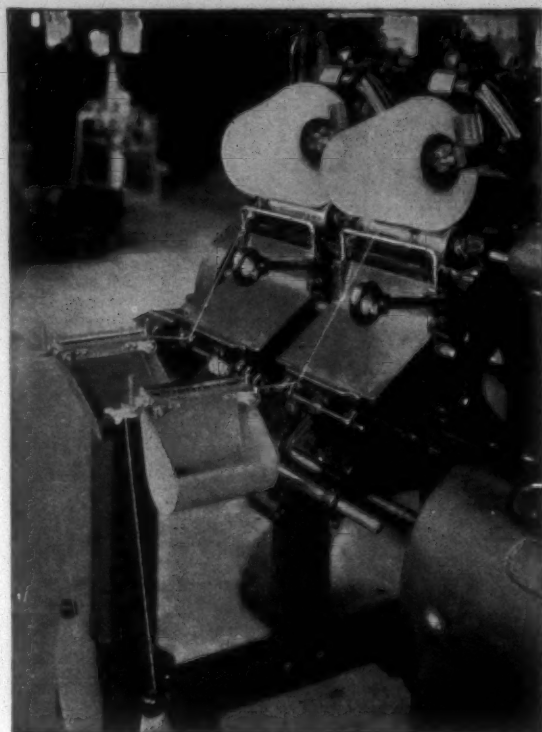
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It's a simple matter to collect the dirt

THERE it is, all the dirt the vibrating blades have removed . . . slubs, bunches, knots . . . cornered in the individual waste can that's slung under each Eclipse Yarn Cleaner. It's a simple matter to collect the dirt from a line of these waste receptacles. You can do it in less time than it takes to clean out a box or trough serving a group of working cleaners.

And when you let this new Eclipse be the "policeman of the Winder," you can bank on it nabbing every piece of foreign matter that comes jaunting along with your yarn. Incidentally, it's built stronger, simpler . . . and you'll find it considerably lower in price. Let us send you an Eclipse on trial . . . or give you a demonstration. Write us.

Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.

Makers of the Eclipse-Van Ness Random Dyer

Elmira, N. Y.



Production and Sales Reflect Improvement

Reports covering the production and sale of standard cotton cloths during October were issued by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. For the period of four weeks included in these reports the sales were greater than ever before reported for any preceding period of comparable statistics.

Sales during the month amounted to 401,953,000 yards. This was equivalent to 141.1 per cent of production, which amounted to 284,000,000 yards. Average weekly production for the month was 71,225,000 yards.

Shipments during the month totaled 307,402,000 yards or 107.9 per cent of production.

Stocks on hand at the end of the month were 394,742,000 yards, or 5.4 per cent less than they were at the beginning of the month.

Unfilled orders on October 31st amounted to 492,556,000 yards, an increase of 23.8 per cent as compared with unfilled orders on October 1st.

These statistics on the manufacture and sale of standard cotton goods are compiled from data supplied by twenty-three groups reporting through the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York and the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. The reports cover upwards of three hundred classifications or constructions of standard cotton cloths and represent a large part of the total production of these fabrics in the United States.

The following statistics for the month of October, 1928 cover upwards of 300 classifications or construction of standard cotton cloths, and represent a very large part of the total production of these fabrics in the United States. This report represents all of the yardage reported to our Association and the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. It is a consolidation of the same 23 groups covered by monthly reports since October, 1927. The figures cover a period of four weeks.

Oct. 1928 (4 weeks)	
Production was	284,899,000 yards
Sales were	401,953,000 yards
Ratio of sales to production	141.1%
Shipments were	307,402,000 yards
Ratio of shipments to production	107.9%
Stocks on hand Oct. 1st were	417,245,000 yards
Stocks on hand Oct. 31st were	394,742,000 yards
Change in stocks—Decrease	5.4%
Unfilled orders Oct. 1st were	398,005,000 yards
Unfilled orders Oct. 31st were	492,556,000 yards
Change in unfilled orders — Incr'se	23.8%

Cotton Forecast 14,133,000 Bales

Washington, D. C.—A cotton crop more than a million bales greater than the 1927 harvest was predicted by the Agriculture Department, which forecast a production of 14,-

133,000 bales as compared with 12,955,000 last year.

The estimate was an increase of 140,000 bales or about in per cent over that made a month ago, but despite this gain, it was below the figures expected by traders on the New York Exchange and at the re-opening of the market after the Agriculture Department's estimate was issued, prices advanced 50 points, or about \$2 a bale.

The New Orleans exchange also reflected disappointment in the forecast, as cotton advanced nearly \$3.50 a bale in the future market after the government report had been received. December and March futures rose to \$18.85 for net gains of 68 to 69 points, closing within a few points of 69.

Disappointment over the government's figures seemed accentuated by the impression that subsequent weather developments reduced the yield prospect below that indicated by the Agriculture Department's report.

The department estimated 44,916,000 acres would be harvested, giving a yield of lint cotton of about 150.6 pounds per acre, as compared with a yield per acre of 154.5 pounds last year.

The increase crop yield estimate was due in part to favorable weather conditions in five States—Arkansas, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. In these States the estimate was 365,000 bales greater than anticipated a month ago.

The Florida hurricane which swept up through parts of Georgia and the Carolinas has had a somewhat disastrous effect on the crop in these States. November estimates disclosed. Yields are not fulfilling earlier expectations and the forecast for these three States is about 190,000 bales less than was in prospect a month ago, the department said.

The increased production over last year would have been greater but for the declines in Georgia and the Carolinas and for a drop of about 30,000 bales in the forecasted yield for Oklahoma.

Reports from the Census Bureau, made public simultaneously, showed 10,160,777 running bales, counting round as half bales, ginned in 1927. The department announced cotton statistics by States as follows:

State:	Yield per acre	Total production 1928
Virginia	251	43,000
North Carolina	230	885,000
South Carolina	141	735,000
Georgia	125	995,000
Florida	92	18,000
Missouri	206	153,400
Tennessee	168	380,000
Alabama	142	1,000,000
Mississippi	180	1,390,000
Louisiana	172	660,000
Texas	140	5,150,000
Oklahoma	122	1,180,000
Arkansas	162	1,175,000
New Mexico	319	72,000
Arizona	321	133,000
California	322	149,000
All others	177	10,000

Foreign cotton crop prospects, the department has been advised, showed 21,700,000 acres planted in India, compared with 20,592,000 acres planted last year.



Snia-Viscosa—Torina, Pavia, Cesano Moderno, Venaria Reale —Largest European producers of rayon.

SNIA-VISCOSA "NEW PROCESS 150"

The full facilities of Snia-Viscosa are now devoted to the production of finer, stronger, cleaner, more elastic rayon yarns for the weaving and knitting trades. . . During the past few months several million dollars have been spent in equipment, research work, and in the perfection of a New Process 150 den. 22 fila. yarn, vastly superior to anything Snia-Viscosa has yet produced.

Full details concerning the superior warping and knitting qualities of this new yarn will be sent upon request.

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Imperfections in Full-Fashioned Knitting

FULL-FASHIONED fabrics knitted on Cotton's patent frames are subject to the following imperfections:

Cloudiness; cockling; uneven loops; tuck stitches; pinhole work; dropped stitches; cut and partially cut work; ragged selvages.

The first of these are the most serious in so far that they cannot be remedied after knitting. Dropped stitches can readily be picked up, holes mended more or less satisfactorily, and ragged selvages covered by seaming if they are not too bad. The nature of an imperfection is a rough guide to its cause but at the same time any one imperfection may have a number of possible causes and it is proposed to draw attention to some of the less obvious of these.

A knitter, fully acquainted with the vagaries of his particular machine, sometimes has considerable difficulty in getting it to make perfect fabric. His ability and worth are measured by what he produces but in some cases (not infrequently perhaps) the yarn is at fault and the remedy for a defect in his fabrics does not lie wholly in his hands.

The imperfections enumerated above are considered in turn.

I. Cloudiness is due to variations in yarn diameter and is commonly associated with the use of cheap single strand cotton and cashmere yarns. Thick and thin patches are particularly noticeable in plain knitted fabrics so much so that the knitting-up of a yarn is considered quite as effective a method of testing its uniformity as the standard practice of wrapping it round a velvet-covered board or drum. Complaints to spinners almost invariably

bly elicit the reply that hosiery manufacturers cannot reasonably expect uniformity unless they are prepared to pay for it by purchasing yarns of good quality.

II. A fabric showing "cockled" effects is one where certain loops are distorted and give the appearance of having been racked sideways to right or left. It may be caused through hardness of the yarn due to excessive twisting, or in the case of silk yarn to inefficient oiling, or the fibres comprising the yarn may be backing in pliability.

With certain types of yarn the application of a suitable lubricant will often overcome the trouble though care must be taken to ensure its even distribution. The lubricant may be applied either during the winding operation or on the knitting machine. Yarns lubricated during winding should be knitted-up immediately to avoid complications.

Correct tensioning of the thread is important and proper consideration should be given to the relationship between yarn count and machine gauge. The use of too fine a yarn accompanied by slack knitting increases the tendency to cockle.

When certain wales show loops longer or shorter than normal what are termed "needle lines" and "sinker lines" are produced. These may be caused through using long and short needles—the result of faulty casting—i. e. certain sinkers may be worn at the catch. Frequently the introduction of new sinkers causes uneven loops to be formed by reason of the fact that the remaining sinkers have all worn more or less uniformly through use. In this case it is convenient to file down the new sinkers to correspond with the old

"Towing and rowing" (uneven loops in alternate wales) results from incorrect relative adjustment of sinkers and dividers, and necessitates re-setting of the catch bar.

Fabric may be knitted with short loops at one selvedge, loops increasing in length towards the other selvedge, because needles and sinkers are not aligned parallel to each other. General unevenness of loops occurring in a haphazard manner is probably due to excessive drag on yarn, the effect of bad winding or of having the guides through which the yarn passes on its passage to the needles filled with lint and dirt. Bobbins used should be suited to the accommodation provided or otherwise yarns will be subjected to drag when off-winding.

IV. Tuck stitches appearing at intervals in individual wales point to faulty pliering or to defective needles. It is possible that some needle beards may be longer or shorter than normal; if they are longer the old loops may get underneath them before they are closed by the presser while if they are shorter the old loops may not be landed.

Thick places and knots in yarns may cause occasional tuck stitches but when the latter occur frequently at various points there is probably too little drawing-off or, maybe, insufficient knock-over on the needles.

V. Pinhole work is the effect of splitting loops or threads in the action of loop-forming and is caused either through the needle beards being too low or the new loops not being firmly held. Loops are not held firmly when the needles are tipped more than enough to release

sufficient thread for the dividers. The tips of the beards penetrate the loose loops as they pass up the stems of the needles.

Incorrect setting of the fashioning fingers or poor alignment of the points might cause pinhole work where the fashionings take place.

VI. A line of dropped stitches is obviously attributable to a broken needle or a closed beard. Haphazard dropped stitches are often due to lively yarn; to remedy, apply more tension, or lubricate.

VII. Cut and partial cuts if occurring locally are due to rough needles, sinkers, or knock-over b.s.

2—Imperfections in Full fashioned Where they are of a general character there are at least 3 possible causes:—

a. Too much knock-over on the needles.

b. Slubs or large knots in yarn.

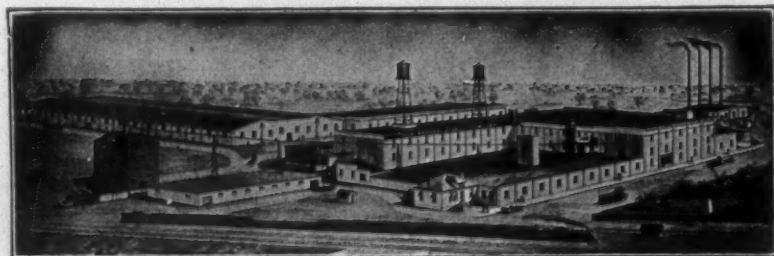
c. Excessive drag on yarn.

The importance of good winding cannot be too strongly urged. Clearers should be set close enough to prevent slubs and large knots passing through and winders should be made to tie weavers knots.

VIII. Ragged selvages result either from a defective snapping action or from incorrect setting of the stops for the thread carrier rods. Stops should be set so that the last looping element to take the thread at each selvedge is a sinker or divider, not a needle. When narrowings are made to the extent of 2 needles or a lead each time, as is usual in hose, it is preferable that a sinker rather than a divider shall take the thread last. As the sinkers recede after forming loops the thread drawn by the selvedge sinker is

(Continued on Page 31)

VICTOR MILL STARCH — The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth. It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

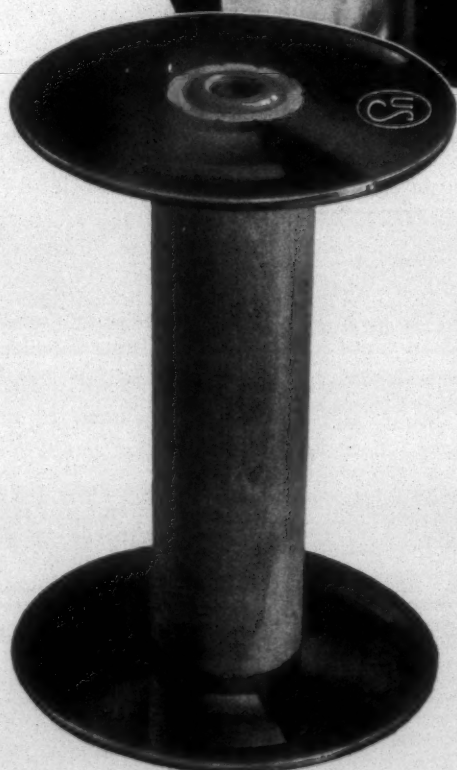
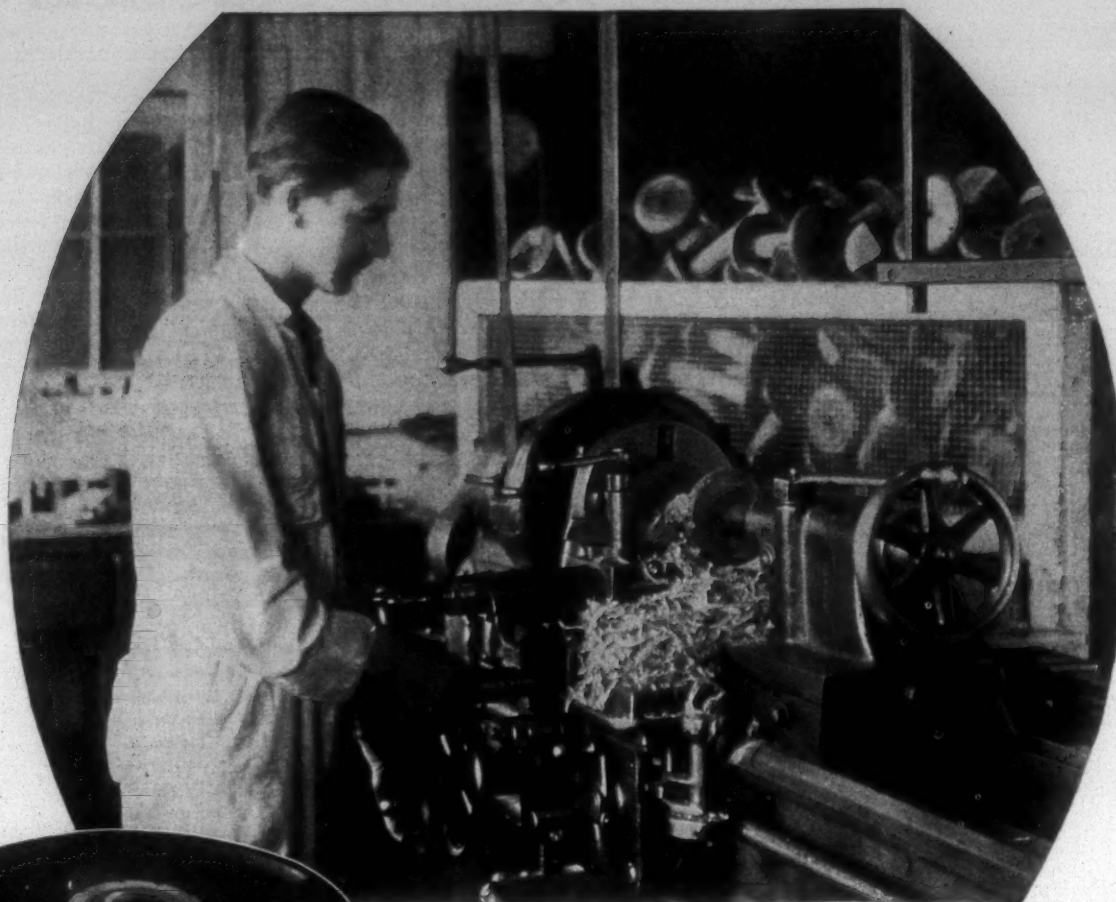
THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

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Are You Playing Nurse to a Lot of Sick Spools?

Decrepit, warped, split, and slivered spools cause a tremendous loss in waste yarn and decreased production. Why lose money playing nurse to a lot of sick spools when you can rid your mill of this needless loss by equipping with U S Vulcanized Fibre Head Warper Spools?

These spools are absolutely troubleproof. Heads of the finest grade of vulcanized fibre are fastened permanently to the barrels with dogwood bushings.

Tests have proven that 1000-pounds' pull won't budge these heads. Years of service have shown that they will not warp in regular mill useage, come apart, crack or sliver.

A trial in your own plant will convince you that U S Vulcanized Fibre Head Spools are better.

Write, 'phone, or wire your order.

P. S. If you must have your wood spools repaired, send them to U. S. We can probably put them in good condition for less money than you can, as we maintain departments especially for repair work.



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BUILDERS OF BETTER BOBBINS, SPOOLS, AND SHUTTLES

U S salesmen are specialists on bobbins, spools, and shuttles. Order direct from U S for real helpful and understanding service

Practical Discussions By Practical Men

Approximate Cost of Changing Style

Editor:

May I ascertain the approximate or average cost per loom for changing over looms from one style to another? **STYLE.**

Enamelled Bobbins

Editor:

Can filling bobbins be enamelled without enamelling the rings on the bobbin? **WEAVER.**

Increasing Speed of Top Flats

Editor:

Is there anything to be gained by speeding card top flats? **CARDER.**

Changing from Carded to Combed

Editor:

I am figuring on changing from 28s carded yarn to 70s combed yarn. Would like for some one to give me some short method calculation on how to get weights and drafts on each process, from intermediate back 20 cards. **W. T. H.**

How Often to Clean the Slasher Size Boxes

Editor:

How often should slasher size boxes be cleaned? **SLASHER.**

Constant Number

Editor:

I would like for some one to give me some information as to why some machine makers give in their production tables a constant of .03? and say this equal 3.1416 hours. How would they arrive at a basis of 51 hours per week? Why do they call it 100 per cent? How do they figure this constant? **J. G. W.**

How often to clean slasher size boxes is asked by Slasher. A fine goods mill usually cleans these out twice per week and oftener when necessary. On coarse work it may be necessary to clean the size boxes daily. **MILL.**

Answer to Mfgr.

Editor:

Responding to Mfr's. inquiry as to why woven cloth varies in length, when made from the same length of cuts marked off on four slashers?

May I advise Mfr. that it is impossible to weave cloth of exactly the same length even from one slasher. There are many causes for the variation of cloth lengths as follows:

1. Loom tension.
2. Tension on section beams back of the slashers.

The Practical Discussion Department of the Southern Textile Bulletin is open to all readers whether they are interested in seeking information on technical questions or are willing to help "the other fellow" who has experienced trouble in some phase of his work.

The questions and answers are from practical men and have often proved extremely valuable in giving help when it was urgently needed.

The interchange of ideas between superintendents and overseers develops a great deal of worth while information that results in much practical benefit to the men who are concerned with similar problems.

You are invited to make free use of this department and to join in discussing various problems that are mentioned from week to week. Do not hesitate because you do not feel that you are an experienced writer. We will take care of that part of it.—Editor.

3. Tension of winding the warp yarn on the loom beam in front of the slasher.

4. Yarn elasticity.

5. Humidity.

6. No two slashers measure exactly alike.

7. Let-off tension at the loom.

8. Tension at the inspector's table.

9. Tension of the yarding machine. **TECHNICAL.**

Answer to Weaver

Editor:

Weaver wants to know if the beam let-off gears should be alike on his Model E looms? And does it make a difference in the picks put into the cloth? No, it does not alter the picks put into the cloth, because the picks put into the cloth are governed by the gearing and mechanism connected therewith which is located at the front of the loom.

However, it would be better to have all of the let-off gears of the same number of teeth. When these gears are larger and smaller, the friction must merely be tighter or looser to compensate more or less. This makes it more complicated for the loom fixers to re-adjust the let-off process. **TECHNICAL.**

Answer to Textile

Editor:

In answer to the question by Textile who is operating looms without feeler motions and who is having trouble with lapped and snarled filling, will say that a number of things will cause this trouble. Among them are traverse dwelling, defective bobbins, incorrect tension on travelers, no system of doffing, traverse running wrong way.

The first step toward relieving this trouble is to level the ring rail. See that all lifting rods work freely. See that all Pittman rollers under cams are in good condition. Then adjust weights on traverse and see that traverse is in balance and free from all lost motion. On fine yarn, speed up the traverse by putting in a larger lay gear and extend your stroke from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. This will absolutely stop filling from stuffing off in the cloth. Have the doffers lift quills when doffing.

I am writing this from experience

which has been my best teacher. Run traverse up fast and down slow. Keep the correct tension on travelers and keep spindles plumb. Do not ever use filling that has just been doffed. Be sure it has a few hours to condition itself and lay the twist. The temperature in the room is important in this. Keep temperature about 78, which will give a relative humidity of about 58 between wet and dry bulb, or a 7 per cent regain. This will give unusually good results. The correct tension on travelers will cut down all thin places and improve quality of the yarn.

If Textile will do as I have said here, he will get excellent results. **SPINNER.**

Answer to System

Editor:

I saw in your Practical Discussion where System wants to know how to find the average per cent of production on looms on different speeds and different weights and picks. He has 150 looms in 4 groups.

The following rule will give him the average per cent. Multiply the number of looms in each group. And add the four groups together. And divide by the total amount of looms and you will get the average per cent for room.

Example:

Looms 20 x 80% production=1600
Looms 30 x 70% production=2100
Looms 60 x 90% production=5400
Looms 40 x 60% production=2400

11500

$11500 \div 150 = 76.66$ average per cent.

OVERSEER WEAVING.

A Man of Forty

Editor:

I have been reading the discussions on a man of forty years of age, and I would like to say a few words in regards to this subject.

I think a man of forty is just in his prime when it comes to running a room; that is, if he was the right kind to start with. I have been running a room now for fifteen years and have just as much pep and getup as I had when I began, and feel that I am worth more to my company at this age than ever

before. As I have the experience. I don't believe any man is safe on a job without the experience. When a young man is put on a job without experience, you know who has to pay for it—the company, and sometimes they pay dearly to.

The young college graduate is all right in his place, under a good experienced man. I wish I had a college education, but it takes more than a college education to run a cotton mill; you must have something else to go along with it. Some of the finest mill men I know today are college graduates and they have something to be proud of, and some are running jobs very successfully, but most of them have o'd experienced men backing them.

I think any overseer or superintendent should know his job through and through. He should know when it is necessary to replace different parts and know when his machines are getting proper attention, and when parts have to be replaced, go into the matter very carefully and be sure you are replacing the right parts; and it takes a man with experience to know all this.

Naturally a man of forty is more capable of handling his help than a young man. The biggest trouble with a man at this age is that he begins to look back and he decides he has about run his race and he sits down on his stool and lets his job go to the rack. All he wants is to hold on as long as he can and draw his pay; he loses interest in his job and the management and respect of his help; and when he does this the best thing for him to do is to resign before he is asked to. Don't blame age if you are only forty. This thing for a man to do is always look ahead for something better, if he never gets it; keep fighting after it. Always keep your head above the water and you will never drown; I mean never let your job run you, but keep head of your job by keeping up with things pertaining to it. I have seen some men at forty that decided they didn't want to be bothered about the little things on his job, but my brother let me tell you the little things are what you should look after, and if you do this the big things will take care of themselves; so cheer up men of forty and let us keep the ball rolling. Don't think you are too old for the job or you will be.

AN OVERSEER.

Answer to System

Editor:

System wants a practical rule to determine the average production of a room with different speeds and sizes of looms.

He has 20 looms that ran 80 per cent, 30 looms 70 per cent, 60 looms 90 per cent, 40 looms 60 per cent.

We say:

20 x 80 equal 1600
30 x 70 equal 2100
60 x 90 equal 5400
40 x 60 equal 2400

Add 150 11500

Then, 1150 divided by 150 (total looms) equal 76.67 per cent production for the room.

How do we know that we are right in this case? We reason thus; if we have 20 looms that run 90 per cent and 10 looms that run 60 per cent a few moments reflection will reveal that we have an average of 80 per cent production for the 30 looms. Applying the foregoing rule to this latter example we find it works out accurately. L. E.

Shrinkage of Cotton Shirtings

A short time ago 50 samples of shirtings that were submitted to the laboratory for testing were examined, according to George H. Johnson, Director of Research, National Laundry Owners' Association. Measured samples were taken to a commercial laundry where the test pieces were given the regular laundering treatment. The washing formula used was made up of four short ten-minute suds followed by five rinses, representing nine changes of water. After the samples had been washed, they were extracted for 15 minutes in a 48-inch extractor and then pressed on a steam-heated shirt press just as a shirt would be finished. The cool samples were then measured and the contraction determined.

In general, the following main facts were established:

1.82 per cent of the samples tested developed a greater warp than filling shrinkage.

2.10 per cent of the samples tested developed a greater filling than warp shrinkage.

3.8 per cent of the samples developed just as much warp as filling shrinkage.

The average warp shrinkage for all 50 samples was found to equal 1.46 inches per yard, 0.18 of an inch being the lowest contraction and 3 inches per yard the highest. The filling shrinkage varied from nothing at all to 2.9 inches per yard. Here apparently was a case where a tenter frame did its job and did it well.

Test pieces cut from the same fabrics were then measured and allowed to soak for 30 minutes at 100 degrees F. in water only. After being soaked for half an hour, the samples were allowed to air-dry overnight at room temperature. The following average contractions were obtained. It should be noted that all supplies were absent and that the temperature of the bath did not exceed 100 degrees F.

Warp, 0.96 inch.

Filling, 0.50 inch.

The above contractions are based upon each yard of original material. Comparing them with the shrinkage obtained during an actual laundering, it is found that 65 per cent of the warp shrinkage on an average was due to the effect of moisture alone. In the case of the filling,

67.5 per cent of the filling shrinkage resulted from a simple soaking in tepid water. Again evidence has been established that moisture has much to do with shrinkage. Furthermore, if shrinkage develops during a soaking process only, it obviously is impossible to prevent contraction from occurring during a washing process either at home or in a laundry.

Two New Safety Devices

The Stanley Works, box strapping division, New Britain, Conn., has recently put on the market three new safety products, Stanley Eversafe Bale Ties, Stanley Eversafe Box Strapping and the Stanley Eversafe Round End Cutter, the function of which is to add to the safety of workmen, handling bale ties or box strapping in shipping departments.

Recognizing the too numerous injuries (cuts, scratches and infections) caused by sharp ends and rough edges of ordinary ties and strapping, the above company offers these two new safety products as a distinct advance to the cause of greater safety for workmen.

The Stanley Eversafe bale ties and box strapping combine three new safety features.

1. Round safety ends—no chance of cutting or scratching workmen's hands.

2. Round safety ends—again no chance of injuring workmen.

3. Sterilized Japan finish—clean, no chance of infection—what is needed for clean packing.

The Stanley Eversafe round end cutter will be welcomed in every shipping department as a real and needed safety improvement. It can be used with almost any kind of bale ties or box strapping. It cuts two round safety ends at one clip. The combination of these new products has already secured widespread recognition in safety councils and liability insurance circles as a valuable advance in promoting the safety of all workmen handling the packing and shipping of various commodities.

Stanley Eversafe bale ties and box strapping were featured along with the Eversafe round end cutter.

Tests were made to show the economy of adopting Stanley Eversafe bale ties and seals in place of the ordinary tie buckle. The results of these tests were shown by comparative figures. Less material is used, the seals can be quickly applied and the danger of cuts, scratches and infections are removed when the Eversafe system is used.

Hosiery Production Decreases

Washington, D. C.—Hosiery production during September in all classes was 134,121 dozen pairs less than that of the preceding month, the figures being 4,537,513 dozen pairs and 4,712,634 dozen pairs, respectively, according to figures made public by the Department of Commerce based on production reports received during the month from 130 identical establishments.

THEY GIVE ACTIVE DAILY SERVICE FROM 10 TO 20 YEARS - 5 TO 10 TIMES THE LIFE OF THE OLD WIRE HEDDLES 1/10 TO 1/5 THE COST OF ALL THE WIRE HARNESS USED IN THAT TIME

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Reducing Power Costs

THE textile industry, whose business has grown to tremendous proportions during the last few years, has perhaps been more careless, and devoted less thought than any other industry of its size in the United States, to the matter of efficient production of steam power, says E. C. Walthall, of the Combustion Engineering Corporation, in Commerce & Finance.

Although a great many of the new plants in the South use steam only for slashing and other process work, because of very low rates offered by power companies whose lines pass nearby, it is now questioned that hydro-power has seen its best day, that the modern high efficiency steam power plant can produce electric power in commercial quantities more cheaply than any other means now known. This result was inevitable in view of the fact that the total cost of steam power depends largely on fuel cost per kw. hour, which has been steadily reduced through the use of larger and more efficient units, while the cost of hydro-electric power consists almost entirely of fixed charges on an expensive dam and transmission lines to deliver the power to the customer's plant, as the fuel in this case is water which costs nothing. Obviously the only way to reduce the cost of hydro power is to reduce the rate of interest charged for the money invested in the dam and power

house, which are a great deal more expensive than a steam power plant of the same kw. capacity; and lower interest rates now appear remote.

The textile manufacturers who are forced by losses due to severe weather, obsolete plants, unsatisfactory labor conditions, etc., to move South, have the opportunity of starting off new, with a new plant of modern design, and can usually be depended upon to take advantage of every opportunity to build for cheap production costs so far as the foresight of the engineers can dictate. To this class of owners and mill officials the figures given below may not be of interest, but they should carry a strong message to the owner of an old established Southern textile plant, which perhaps is operating six or ten or more boilers, criminally wasting coal and creating a black smoke nuisance because the boilers are set too low, and are inefficiently fired by the back-breaking labor of men using shovels.

As an example of the economy and operating improvements that can be secured in many textile plants there is presented the case of a Southern plant in which there were installed twenty low pressure boilers averaging about 250 h.p. each, all fired by hand, operating at an overall efficiency of not more than 55 per cent at best, and filling up a boiler room approximately 200 feet in length. In

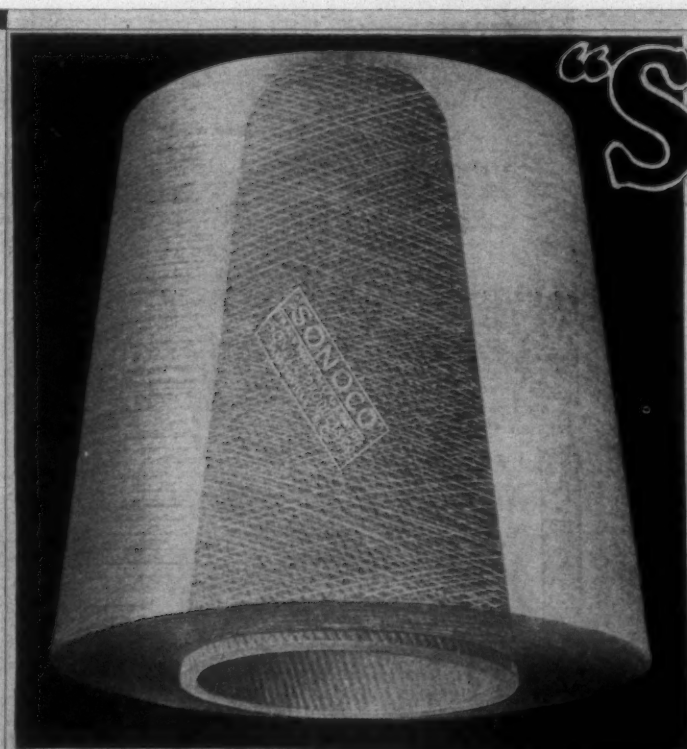
accordance with the far-sighted business policy which has made this company one of the outstanding leaders in the textile field, they have recently removed ten of these old boilers and replaced them with two large pulverized coal fired steam generating units which have a maximum continuous capacity greater than the entire rated output of the twenty smaller boilers. The total space occupied by these units consists of about sixty feet of the length of the boiler house, and with one of the old chimneys, which was left intact and connected to the new units, the total space occupied is less than half of the original boiler house, including ample space for pumps, heaters and other auxiliary equipment. But most important of all, the new units are guaranteed to carry this load at an overall efficiency of 83.7 per cent continuously twenty-four hours per day.

Each of the new units consists of a Heine "V" type boiler with superheater, built to operate at 450 lb. working pressure and to deliver steam superheated to 700 deg. F. total temperature, which conditions were selected by the engineers as most efficient for the service required. Each boiler is fired by two impact type unit pulverizers, each capable of pulverizing 7,000 lb. of coal per hour, and either or both pulverizers may be cut in or out of service as the load changes. In ad-

dition there is one small 4,500 lb. pulverizer, with connections to deliver its output to either boiler, for carrying light loads such as heating the plant and driving pumps when the mill is shut down.

Each boiler is equipped with water cooled furnace walls, which allow no refractories to be exposed to the flames, and do away with the problem of refractory maintenance which has until recently been the limiting factor in regard to the ratings at which boilers could be profitably operated. These water cooled walls consist of fin tubes connected in the circulation of the boiler, and act as boiler heating surface in the same manner as the tubes in the boiler proper.

We now come to the question of the difference in operating efficiency means to the plant owner. At 55 per cent overall efficiency, the coal consumption using 13,500 B. t. u. coal coal is 4.52 lbs. per hour for each horsepower developed. Operating ten 250 h.p. boilers at 200 per cent of rating, which is quite difficult with hand firing, the developed horsepower would be 10 x 250 x 2 or 5,000 h.p., and the coal consumption would be 5,000 x 4.52 or 22,600 lbs. (11.3 tons) per hour. The annual coal consumption based on 4,000 hours' operation per year would be 45,200 tons, or a total cost at \$4 per ton of \$180,800 for fuel.



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The powdered coal units, are designed and guaranteed to operate at 84.7 per cent efficiency, but for year in and year out operation, we will use the conservative figure of 80 per cent. Using the same fuel, the coal consumption would be 3.10 lbs. per boiler h.p. hour, and 5,000 x 3.10 gives us 15,500 lbs. (7.75 tons) per hour. On this basis, the annual coal consumption for a year of 4,000 hours would be 31,000 tons, at a total cost of \$124,000. This shows a saving of \$53,800 per year in fuel alone, not to mention the six or eight men whose labor is saved each shift, as only one man is required to handle the two pulverized coal fired units, his work being done entirely from the control floor, where his gauges, meters, etc., give him visible and permanent records as to the operation of the units.

These two units together will easily carry a load of 6,000 boiler h.p., and at that rating, with all labor and other costs considered, it is very likely that the annual saving will total \$100,000 per year. That amount when capitalized against the cost of the two units ready to operate (approximately \$250,000) shows an annual return of forty per cent, which constitutes considerable food for thought.

Growing Demand Seen for Mixtures

A steady increase in the demand for rayon mixtures is forecast by British textile authorities, who see a particularly bright future for rayon and wool mixtures. The combination of rayon and wool should make an ideal fabric, according to British experts, who find that the natural elasticity and tenacity of the wool is supplemented by the luster and richness of color of the rayon.

Most of the rayonwoven textures with which British public is familiar, however, consist of cotton warp and viscose or acetate weft, the *Artificial Silk World* in an article describing the progress made in the development of rayon mixtures by British manufacturers.

Rayon for Linings

Lining fabrics from the major portion of British rayon mixtures. These cloths are for the most part rayon faced fabrics woven either in twill designs or in jacquard styles comprising more or less complicated figured designs.

Another large group of mixed fabrics includes the finely set plain woven goods many of which reach the public dyed in self colors and tints, but still more of which are nowadays being printed to satisfy the growing demand for fancy printed styles. Some of these fabrics, especially those made with the very fine filament yarns approach remarkably near to the real silk article, choice of yarn, methods of weaving and finishing all contributing to make the materials excellent substitutes for the more expensive fabrics.

There is unquestionably a big future before rayon and wool fabrics.

This is almost demonstrably certain on account of the readiness with which rayon is now able to turn the balance in favor of the mixture type of fabrics.

Future of Mixtures

A new era in the manufacture of these fabrics in Great Britain is foreseen. The hotany mixture trade has come to the turn of the road. The new type of rayon and wool mixed fabrics has introduced into the British mixture trade an element, the far reaching effects of which are incalculable.

The British mixture yarn and fabric trade will in the very near future rest on an entirely new basis. Already there are signs of a new mixture trade arising. Once this establishes itself, however slightly, its progressive growth afterward is certain. The popular mixture fabric of the near future will be made of a blend of rayon and wool. It will probably contain not more than 25 per cent of the rayon yarn, and in the majority of cases much less than this amount. The rayon will not be added as an adulterant, nor need its presence in the fabric detract in any way from the value of the fabric.

Prohibition in Greenville

Editor David Clark, of the *Southern Textile Bulletin*, returned from the Southern Textile Exposition in Greenville to declare in his newspaper that the Greenville hotel at which he stopped was "wide open both as to liquor and women," and declared that he had never before witnessed an "entire week of continuous drinking and carousing."

After going quite vividly into details of his experience, Mr. Clark concludes with this:

"The only explanation that we can see, is that the representatives of some firms secured considerable sums for the 'entertainment of customers' and then spent practically the entire amount on liquor and women for themselves and their associates.

"If some firms who made appropriations for 'entertainment' would call for the details of the entertainment and the names of the customers entertained we believe they would have an awakening.

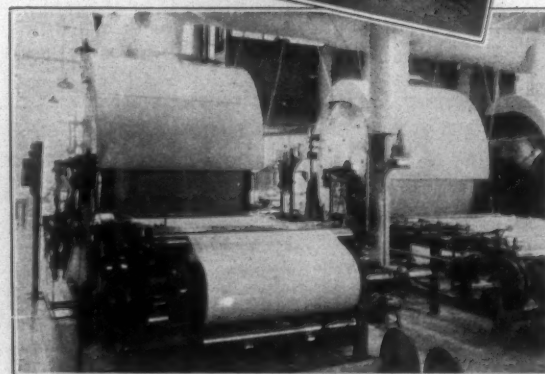
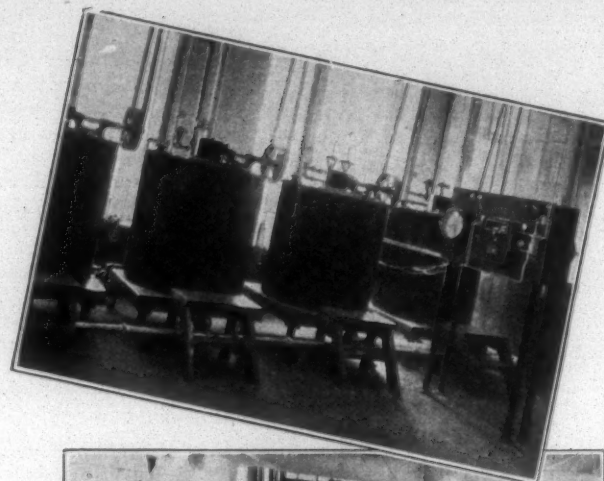
"We say that the behavior of many men during the Southern Textile Exposition went far beyond moderation and decency and we care not who these remarks hit."

Perhaps the situation in Greenville was a bit extreme, but many of those who have attended the entertainment features of the larger conventions in these years of prohibition are aware of a certain disposition to make them even "wilder" than in the days when the visitors had certain liberties back home. "I take it," said one who commented some months ago on such an affair, "that it is rather something in the nature of a flareback."

The hotel management in Greenville has declared, according to the newspapers of that city, that they were not aware of any such scenes as Mr. Clark describes.

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Development In Machines for Testing Fibre Yarns and Fabrics*

TENSILE-STRENGTH testing apparatus is the major part of our product. I have naturally been interested in its development and also the adoption of such machinery to other tests besides straight tensile work. We have made a great many new developments in our regular tensile machines, such as, for instance, the new cord-testing machine, the principle features of this being a double-capacity head and a recorder so arranged as to magnify the chart line in the stretch direction so that 2-inch on the record represents 1-inch stretch in the cord. The method of inserting the cord in the recorder is different from that in most types of machines, and the record is in the stress-strain diagram form, so much easier of interpretation to many people.

Type of Jaw

In connection with tensile tests of tire cord, there has been made much discussion in regard to the type of jaw for holding the material; and, while many different ideas have been advanced in this subject, very few of them seem to have been getting away from the idea of taking a preliminary turn around the capstan or barrel before clamping. To a great extent this is true of all but one type of clamp which has been presented for this committee's con-

*Paper delivered at recent Washington meeting of Committee D-13 of the American Society for Testing Materials.

By David C. Scott, of Henry L. Scott Company

sideration. Mr. Marsden of the Kelly-Springfield Company brought our attention some time back a flat-grip jaw. This had considerable merit, but did not seem to take well with the trade in general, although I understand that Mr. Marsden obtained very good results from it.

In connection with our wire-testing work, a wedge type of jaw was developed which, made in a miniature size with slight modifications, seems to hold promise for a jaw for tire-cord tests. This jaw is of the wedge principles, the wedges drawing down in the housings as the pull increases, thus no undue pressure is brought upon the fibers of the cord to tend to produce jaw breaks. With this type of clamp it seems very possible to be able to measure from face to face as initial test length. The lower jaw can be made in such a way that it is suitably mounted upon the rod and could be made to weight not exceeding 4 oz.; thus it can be its own initial tension weight, a desirable feature in connection with accurate elongation readings. This type of jaw does not seem to produce any lower tensile and but a small proportion of jaw breaks.

Testing apparatus today is going through more or less of a transitory

stage and the changes are many and varied. My work with this apparatus covers many fields beside that of textiles; and, if in my talk I dwell exceptionally long upon machines designed for rubber or wire tests, I do so simply from the standpoint of general interest, and the possible use for such apparatus in connection with either routine or research investigations on textile materials.

Fatigue Tester

In the line of textile developments one interesting thing has come to the fore very recently. This consists of a fatigue or repeated pull test on tire cords. It seems that in the manufacture of pneumatic tires, a certain amount of resistance at comparatively low strains is the desirable quality, and the ability of these cords to stand repeated stresses and flexings is the point to consider rather than tensile. The stress-strain line obtained in the conventional testing machine is sometimes misleading in these respects; and, while this fatigue test is too new for us to have much data of a concrete nature, I bring it before this committee as a general test feature, which may or may not have general application in textiles.

Rubber Testing Machine

To get into the subject of one new

development of textile testing machines, it will be necessary for me to explain a new development in a rubber testing machine which has been on the market for about 18 months with considerable favorable reaction on the part of the trade. This machine is equipped with a gear box having an instantaneous return by the gravity method. The return is caught by an air dash pot to relieve the machine from all shocks. Rubber is a plastic or fluid, and it is necessary that test specimens be cut to shape in order to hold in mechanical grips or clamps. These specimens usually are in the broad end or dumb-bell form, and the American Chemical Society has definitely settled on $\frac{1}{4}$ " of width as being standard.

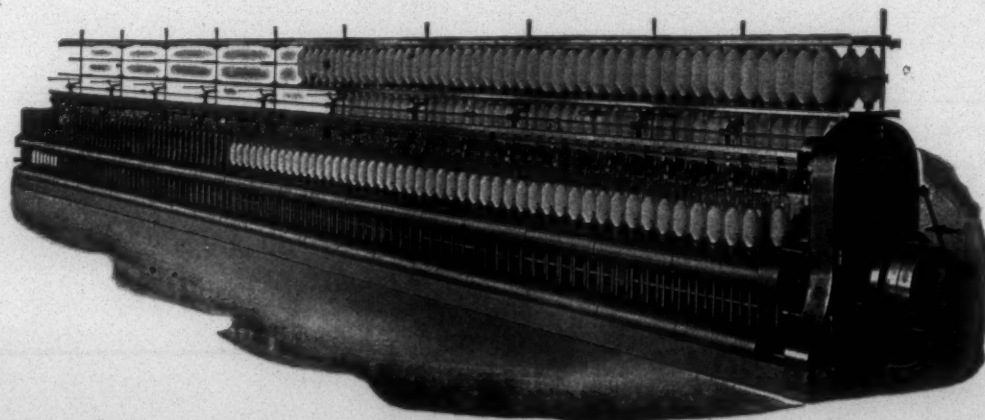
Elongation records of rubber are taken from marks placed on the sample and not from jaw separation, and pointers are provided on the rods parallel to the pulling chain for following them during the test. A steel tape of the spring-roller type connects these two pointers so that the operator always has before his eyes the measurement of net separation of these marks. It is possible to attach clips to the specimen and by delicate mechanisms to do this measuring automatically, but the recoil of the specimen at the time of rupture is severe and does not make a good condition for delicate parts.

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COTTON MACHINERY

These marks on the rubber specimen sometimes become widely separated in the tests, and the operator finds it very difficult to follow the lines. To help the operator, we have used a pair of reflecting prisms, so that the lower mark is reflected to the prism carried on the upper pointer slide. Thus both the upper and lower mark are observed balanced in the one line of vision.

Thickness Varies

This machine is made with a dial of 0 to 150 lbs.; and, if all rubber test specimens were cut from sheets of the same thickness, a single-capacity dial would be enough to take care of all requirements. Unfortunately, the sheets of rubber vary in thickness considerably, and it has always been necessary on account of referring to rubber tests in terms of tensile per square inch cross section, to compute this from the thickness of the specimen. This required the use of a slide rule or else a carefully worked out table.

To overcome this difficulty, we have arranged a sliding weight on the machine in such a manner as to correct the machine in accordance with the measurement of the sample so that the dial will return the results as of one standard dimension. Thus with the standard test piece, if the dial should be graduate to 6000 lbs., instead of 150 lbs., we could take our dial reading in terms of tensile per square inch.

But elongation records as well as tensile results are of prime importance, and the stress-strain relations are very necessary pieces of information. Consequently, we have arranged a chart which is put onto the platten of the machine with the plain side to the front. The operator, in following the marks on the sample with the pointers or prisms during the tests, has a convenient arrangement for making a contact on a low voltage circuit. This is done by a switch operated by the hands or feet, or automatically through a commutator arranged in connection with the stretch tape. Thus, at different intervals of stretch we make the contact, and the circuit, acting through a conventional spark coil, causes a spark to jump from the pointer to the platten, burning in its passage a small hole through the paper on the recorder, thus preserving the tensile records at the different definite elongation points. After the several specimens have been broken, the chart is removed and on the reverse side is the graph ruling in terms of tensile per square inch and elongation percentage. The average points of the several specimens on their card are carried to the plot and these points connected, giving in one line an average stress-strain diagram of the several tests.

Textile Application

Bearing in mind the rubber test-er just described and the compensation feature for thickness of test specimens, I ask you to think over with me for a moment the possibilities of the adoption of this to textile work. This compensation idea simply corrects the machine reading to make it agree with some stand-

ard, and changes the machine in a direct percentage ratio. Thus, if we should take our famous 6 per cent in strength for every 1 per cent of moisture and find through a bake-oven test that our specimen had 3 per cent of moisture, we could so adjust this weight on the machine to subtract 18 per cent from our reading, and the dial would return the result of our cotton yarn, cord, or other test as of bone dry.

Likewise, using the same machine and setting the sliding weight in a different manner, it would return the result as of a standard moisture content of $6\frac{1}{2}$ or other percentage regain, as we choose to establish it. Also, it might be possible to adjust this over the ranges, for instance, of the sizes of cotton yarns, so that we could have one value whether the yarn was of No. 20s or No. 80s; by this I mean one figure indicating strength value. Many of these things are yet to be worked out, but we are about ready to market a machine adjustable for moisture variations.

As a routine proposition, a scale of the balance type having a basket on one side in which could be placed say $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. (bone dry) of the cotton yarn, or whatever material we are working with, could be kept balanced by means of a pea sliding on the beam and the beam graduated to read in percentage of the moisture which is present in the specimen in the basket. This could be arranged in the form of a dial scale or one of the familiar quadrant balance type so that the reading would always be in front of the operator and he could adjust his tensile machine accordingly. Later developments will tell how far this compensation idea applies to textiles, but at the present time it seems to be of real value.

Flexing Machine

To bring up the point as to the possibilities of investigation of desirability of weaves in fabrics, I want to call your attention to the "flexing machine," a development of the U. S. Rubber Co. and made available through the work of our contemporary committee, D-11, and manufactured by my firm. Today it is replacing the dynamometer in tests on rubber belting, and proves invaluable in testing other plied material. This machine operates on the principle of applying a tension to a roller so mounted that it is able to revolve freely, and the 1-inch wide specimens are held in clamps actuated by a reciprocating motion, thus the sample is flexed over a roller of small dimensions under a definite tension until dust is noticed on the white plate below the specimen. This test is recorded by means of an ordinary counting arrangement and indicated in terms of flexing cycles.

The machine is relatively inexpensive and uses a few inches of material for a specimen. It carries on the test on 5 samples at a time and require only a few hours to obtain the results on the best of materials. It seems as though this machine, or something on this line, had immense possibilities in the testing of textiles particularly in matters

(Continued on Page 28)

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DAVID CLARK
D. H. HILL, JR.
JUNIOUS M. SMITH

Managing Editor
Associate Editor
Business Manager

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Will Change Size Of Southern Textile Bulletin

AFTER January 1st, 1929, the Southern Textile Bulletin will be published in 7 x 10 inch page size instead of the present 9 x 11½ size. The 7 x 10 size is now regarded by journals as the "standard" size and has already been adopted by all the American textile journals except the Textile World and the Southern Textile Bulletin.

Recently the Textile World announced that on January 1st, 1929, it would become "standard" and if the Southern Textile Bulletin were the only one left "odd size" it would mean that our advertisers could use the same cuts and plates in all the other textile journals but would be put to extra expense in preparing cuts and plates for us.

Under the circumstances there is nothing for us to do but become "standard" and it is really the right thing to do because a smaller size journal is easier to handle and read.

When we adopt the 7 x 10 size we will increase the number of pages so as to give the same amount of reading matter as at present.

While the new size will appear strange, to our readers, at first, we believe that they will soon become used to it and will in time see the advantage of the change.

Need of Mill Influence in Standardization

ON page 10 of this issue we are publishing a very interesting letter from W. B. Hodge of the Parks-Cramer Company, on the need of cotton manufacturers taking part in the consideration of the standards that are made to apply to cotton mill products.

This subject has been brought forward at several meetings of the Arkwrights, by F. Gordon Cobb, of Lancaster, S. C., and is deserving of action.

We believe that the buyers of cotton goods would welcome the counsel of cotton manufacturers in deciding upon fair standards, but as long as we take no interest in the matter, they can not be blamed if they adopt standards made out in accordance with their own ideas.

The American Cotton Manufacturers Association has not, in our opinion, shown a very good spirit of co-operation with the work of the Southern Textile Association or the Arkwrights and anything that will bring mill presidents and treasurers into a full realization of the necessity for, and advantage of, closer co-operation will be welcomed.

More Criticism Of Convention Conduct

THE following letter was written to the editor of this journal by H. Gilmer Winget, superintendent of Winget Yarn Mills, Gastonia, N. C. Mr. Winget writes in approval of our editorial condemning the conduct of some of the men who attended the Southern Textile Exposition. He severely criticizes the drinking and carousing that has also been evident at other textile gatherings. Mr. Winget allows his letter to be published because of his interest in the welfare of the Southern Textile Association. He writes:

I enclose herewith check for renewal of my subscription to The Bulletin.

I wish to add my congratulations to you and express my satisfaction at the stand you took against the disgraceful conduct of some of those who attended the Textile Show and Association meeting at Greenville.

The conduct at Greenville is a duplication of what has happened at Wrightsville and other meeting places.

At the Summer meeting of the S. T. A. at Wrightsville, some of us, after paying \$6.00 per day of good U. S. money, were not permitted to sleep by a bunch of drunken rowdies. Having my wife and daughters with me, we were startled when these rowdies halted in the hall near our rooms and used every brand of profanity known to man, without regard to the rights of sober guests, who had paid for and were entitled to a night's rest. Women who do not drink and swear were frightened when there was evidence of a fight and a scuffle in the hall, accompanied with profanity. It can be said, however, that about 4 a. m. the manager came down and separated them and things were more quiet. I want to also add that those taking part in this particular episode were not active members of the S. T. A., though it is admitted that all of them do not behave perfectly. People naturally do not expect to sleep as well in a hotel as they do at home, but they are entitled to consideration in so far as is reasonable. The writer thought that we held a splendid meeting at Wrightsville, except for the conduct referred to, and the programs were well worth while, and I believe that publicity like yours will do much to prevent disorder of this kind in the future.

The attendance of the S. T. A.'s sessions are well worth the time and expense necessary, and instead of the sober group staying away, as some do, they should attend and sit down on those that engage in this misconduct. The day schedule of our meetings is fine, but the nights not always so good.

The night schedule is about as follows: Dancing until midnight, then it takes until 4 a. m. to get the drunks quiet. At that hour the fishermen get out (I belong to that group); at 5 a. m. the early morning bathers; at 6 a. m. the maids begin sweeping the halls and so on, and a fellow is forced to come home to get a little rest.

An Encouraging Report

THE improvement that has been evident in the cotton goods situation for the past two months, is reflected in the October report of the Cotton Textile Merchants Association of New York. An analysis of the report shows that business for October was much larger than had been anticipated.

Sales for October were greater than ever before reported for any preceding period of comparable statistics. Sales were 401,953,000 yards, being equal to 141.1 per cent of production and exceeding the record sales of September.

Reduction in stocks during the month amounted to 5.4 per cent. This figure on stocks is the only unsatisfactory item in the report and shows that stocks are still too large. It emphasizes the fact that it is very important that the mills watch stocks closely in order that the improvement so far evident will not be nullified by any accumulation of unsold goods.

Unfilled orders showed an increase of 23.8 per cent during the month, reflecting the large amount of business that was placed in October.

The report, we believe, can be accepted as excellent evidence that the textile markets are improving. Some mill men believe that business has actually "turned the corner" and that we are entering a period of larger sales and more profit.

While we believe that there is much ground for optimism at this time, we are sure that better business will be short-lived unless due caution is exercised against increasing production too rapidly.

There is no doubt that the mills have operated with more intelligence and foresight during this year than ever before. The resultant improvement is encouraging. At the same time, the need for the same intelligence is as apparent now as it was at the beginning of the year.

Sketch of J. Marion Davis

We are reprinting, in this issue, from "Ambition," the journal of the International Correspondence Schools, a very interesting sketch of J. Marion Davis, superintendent of the Newberry Cotton Mills.

About two years ago we attended a dinner given by the president and directors of the Newberry Cotton Mills in honor of the completion of the twenty fifth year of the connection of Mr. Davis with that company and commented at that time upon the success, he had achieved during a career which was begun under difficulties and without aid of influence.

He deserves the commendation given him in the "Ambition" article and as showing the regard in which he is now held we cite the fact that at the recent meeting of the Kiwanis clubs of the district comprising the two Carolinas he was unanimously elected as one of the district vice-presidents.

A Letter From Texas

Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

Please let me say "Amen" to the clipping herewith. (Editorial about Greenville hotels during Exposition). I was not at the show but the Texas men who were there have told me of their complete disgust at the conditions they found.

I very greatly admire your service to the textile men of the South in this matter. As a Rotarian, I thank you for your "service above self."

Sincerely,
HUGH S. CLARKE.

Competition

THE mill man who is prepared to meet competition feels no fear of his competitors.

The mill man who is not prepared is constantly harassed by fear of his competitors.

We hear much of "co-operative competition." We agree that a further development of the spirit of co-operation is essential to continued progress. We do not believe, however, that co-operative competition will save the individual who is not prepared to meet individual competition. The mill that is equipped to meet the inevitable stress of individual competition has won half the battle.

The best preparation for competition is modern equipment.

Personal News

— — Scott is now night overseer spinning at the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

M. D. Sauls, of Columbia, S. C., has become overseer night spinning at the Hermitage Mills, Camden, S. C.

A. L. Lovelace has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving at the Edna Mills, Reidsville, N. C.

Ralph Higgins has returned to his former position as overseer spinning at the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

R. E. Barnwell has been promoted to vice-president of Lockwood-Greene Engineers, Inc. He will continue to remain as resident director in the South, with headquarters in Spartanburg.

J. T. Lucius, for the past five years with the Piedmont Supply Company, Greenville, S. C., has been appointed Southern representative for the Lowell Shuttle Company, Lowell, Mass. He will continue to make headquarters in Greenville. Mr. Lucius is well known in the textile industry and has been very successful in handling mill supplies. The products of the Lowell Shuttle Company, until Mr. Lucius' appointment as Southern representative, have been sold through the Piedmont Supply Company.

Henry E. Littlejohn, who has been assistant manager of the Southern office of the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company, was recently appointed acting manager until a permanent appointment can be made. Mr. Littlejohn is widely known in the textile industry and is well qualified for his new duties. He was formerly superintendent of the Monaghan plant of the Victor-Monaghan Company as general superintendent of the Judson Mills, Greenville. He succeeds Hampton Smith, former manager, who resigned the first of November.

The Steel Heddle Company manufactures a complete line of steel heddles, harness and reeds.

J. A. Manley to Direct Fairbanks-Morse Sales

John A. Manley, who has, for the past three years, been manager of sales development for Fairbanks-Morse & Co., of Chicago, has been elected vice-president in charge of sales according to a recent announcement of the Board of Directors. Mr. Manley, whose career has been one of rapid advancement in the business world was formerly manager of accounts for the nationally known advertising agency of Henri, Hurst & McDonald also of Chicago. In his connection with advertising work Mr. Manley made a detailed study of the problems of

industrial business development and it was the result of this work that brought him into the Fairbanks-Morse organization.

In its varied line of products which include Diesel engines, pumps, motors, scales, railway equipment, small light plants and automatic water plants and similar items, Fairbanks, Morse & Co., has an interesting sales problem. That the problem is being effectively handled under the present management is shown by the steadily increasing volume of business flowing into the Fairbanks-Morse organization.

Obituary

Samuel Briggs.

Samuel Briggs, for many years connected with the Southern Spindle and Flyer Company, but more recently in business for himself, died last week at his home in Greenville. He is survived by his wife and a step son. Funeral services were held in Greenville.

A. Cameron.

A. Cameron, president of the Vass Cotton Mills, Vass, N. C., died at a hospital in Sanford, N. C., where he had been undergoing treatment for some time. He was 77 years of age and had been in declining health for several weeks.

Mr. Cameron, in addition to his mill interests, was engaged in a number of other enterprises. He was a lumber manufacturer, farmer, hotel owner and active in other business. He organized and built the Vass Cotton Mills and continued to direct them until the time of his death. He was active in the civic, religious and educational affairs in his community and regarded as one of its most prominent men. He is survived by his wife and eight children. One son, A. M. Cameron, has been secretary of the Vass Cotton Mills for some years.

J. E. Lock & Sons Secure Quarters

J. E. Lock and Son, a new firm that will manufacture shuttles and bobbins, has leased space in the Tompkins Building, Charlotte, and expect to begin operations in a short time. For the first few months they will specialize in repairing spools and twister bobbins, using a device patented by Jack Lock. Later they will begin manufacturing their own lines.

J. E. Lock, senior member of the firm and his son, Jack Lock, for some years past have been connected with the U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Company. Both are experienced bobbin manufacturers.

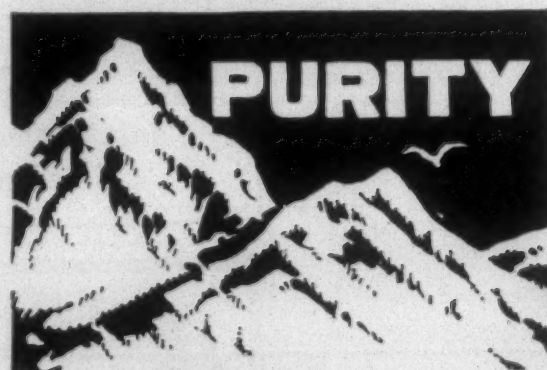
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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Gadsden, Ala. — The Alabama Braid Company, organized here some weeks ago as noted, expects to let contract within the next ten days for a braid manufacturing plant, including a dyehouse, power house and warehouse.

Calhoun Falls, S. C. — Phillip Miner, 2336 Euclid Avenue, expects to build a large finishing plant here in connection with a model industrial community he has under development.

Raleigh, N. C. — The Pilot Division of the Consolidated Textile Corporation will probably be kept in operation here. Tax assessment on the mill has been reduced from \$38 per spindle to \$15 per spindle. It was reported recently that the company planned to close the mill the first of the year, but it is now likely it will be kept in operation.

Spartanburg, S. C. — Yarns Corp. of America let contract to McBurney Stoker & Equipment Co., Trust Co. of Georgia Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., for guyed steel smokestack, boiler and brick setting for mill; Lockwood, Greene & Co., engineers, Spartanburg.

Spartanburg, S. C. — Drayton Mills let contract to Acme Plumbing and Electric Co., 24 E. 25th St., for plumbing; A. Z. Price Co., Latta Arcade, both Charlotte, for heating system for \$250,000 weave mill; Lockwood, Greene & Co., engineers, Charlotte, N. C.

Greenville, S. C. — Dr. Wisburn, of California, has announced here that he plans to build a rayon plant in or near Greenville. Only meager information is available here regarding his plans and it is not known yet whether the plant will be built or not.

Greensboro, N. C. — The Proximity Manufacturing Company has awarded contract for construction of 40 employees' houses to the Harwell and Stutts Co., local contractors.

It is understood that construction work will cost around \$100,000. All of these houses will be brick, 20 containing four rooms each and 20 with five rooms each, all being equipped with bath rooms.

Asheville, N. C. — The first plant in Asheville for the manufacture of rayon underwear for women has been organized by Philip Michalove, and production will start as soon as machinery is installed. Mr. Michalove has incorporated his new business as the Reliance Underwear Co.


It is expected that production will start shortly and that the initial output will be about 550 pieces of women's underwear a week. The output will be gradually increased until the capacity of the building is reached.



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Largest Landscape Organization in the South

Brenham, Texas. — E. A. DuBose and associates who recently purchased the controlling interest in the South Texas Cotton Mills of Brenham, and have appointed the Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Company as their selling agents. Mr. DuBose is secretary and treasurer of the San Antonio Cotton Mills, San Antonio, Tex.

Charlotte, N. C. — The most reliable information available here now indicates that the Rayon Corporation of America, with headquarters at Wilmington, Del., has abandoned its plans for building a rayon plant here. D. B. Hillard, president of the company, who announced plans for the plant, has left Charlotte and it is understood that the project will not go through.

Danville, Va. — A slight improvement in operating schedules at the Riverside and Dan River Mills, places them back on a full four-day schedule per week, with some departments working five days. This replaces a condition in which most departments were curtailed to three days and a few to four. The change affects 5,000 employees. The management stated that the increase is not due to improved market conditions, but designed to give operatives better incomes with the approach of winter.

Trenton, Tenn. — The old Lovora Cotton Mill, which has been idle for three years, will be opened about January 1, and will employ between 150 and 200 persons, it has been announced by W. A. Garder, owner of the Valatie Mills, which operate at Valatie, N. Y., and in Kansas City. The announcement followed purchase of the mill machinery from Walter Foss. The building is the property of the city of Trenton and is leased. The mill will be increased from 7,000 to 12,000 spindles.

Greenville, S. C. — At the annual meeting of the stockholders and directors of the American Spinning Company held here, transaction of routine business and the re-election of all officers and directors took place. The outlook for better business was declared to be good.

Officers of the company reelected were: A. J. Cumnock, president; Sid D. Little, vice-president and treasurer; Hugh L. Little, assistant treasurer; W. B. Boyd, secretary; L. Y. Smith, assistant secretary.

Covington, Va. — Marked progress is being made on the plant and housing accommodations in connection with the construction of the Industrial Rayon Corp. plant a few miles south of here. Much of the foundation work has been completed so that the erection of brick and steel is now in progress, while new foundations are being poured in extension of the first pourings. A large

Viscose Offers New Yarn

"Dulenza" viscose process rayon yarns now are being offered by the Viscose Company as an additional line of its Crown brand rayons, it was stated by George C. Hamlin, general sales manager.

Dulenza rayon yarn is a combination of the qualities of Dulesco, the non-lustrous yarn, and a multifilament yarn, thus giving to the dull luster yarn the additional advantages of the multifilament yarn.

The particular feature of the Dulenza yarn is that it is composed of filaments of two deniers each or, in other words, the 150 denier yarn has 75 filaments. This, it is understood, is the highest number of filaments in any viscose process 150 denier yarn now offered on the market.

The production of the Viscose Co., on this new product for the time being will be limited and prices are not being published. It is expected, however, that more machinery will be put on this number as the demand from the trade increases.

Production of Dulenza yarn is part of the program of the Viscose Company to increase constantly the number of types of yarn on the market. The company at present is erecting a large plant at Meadville, Pa., for the production of cellulose acetate rayon yarns and it is expected that it will be in production during 1929. It was stated that this plant will produce acetate yarn at the rate of \$,000,000 pounds annually if 75 denier is the average size produced or 10,000,000 pounds if 150 denier is the average.

Another prospect is the cellulose

ether yarn or, as it is more generally known, Lilienfeld yarn, a new development of the viscose process by Dr. Leon Lilienfeld, of Vienna. In England, Courtaulds, Ltd., parent company of the Viscose Co., is working on it in conjunction with the Neura Artificial Silk Co., Ltd. In this country both Belding-Heminsway Co. and Corticelli Silk Co. are working on the new yarn in attempt to produce sewing threads. The particular properties of the yarn that it is as strong as natural silk and is impervious to water.

Courtaulds, Ltd., has produced also "Tudenza," a rayon yarn of full luster with filaments of two deniers each. It is considered possible that the Viscose Co. may produce this here.

In England the new Dulenza yarns are reported to have proven popu-

lar with the trade since the high number of filaments have given the yarns a very desirable hand. Some of the uses to which these new yarns have been put are for hosiery, underwear, flat crepes and cravat fabrics. Samples of fabric containing these yarns that have reached this country show that it gives to them much in the hand of the cloth that is desirable in silk.

Cotton Bags in Wholesale Grocery Trade

The wholesale grocery trade consumes more cotton bags than does any other group of users. A previous study of the consumption of cotton through the use of bags indicated that one of the greatest creasing the consumption of cotton opportunities for immediately in-

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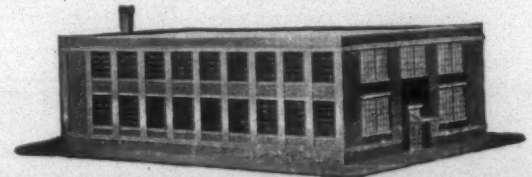
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AUTOMATIC LOOM
SHUTTLES
YOU SHOULD DO SO
THERE ARE NONE
BETTER ON THE
MARKET

lies in this field, says a report by R. J. Cheatham, senior cotton technologist, and Ward W. Fetrow, senior agricultural economist, Division of Cotton Marketing, U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. To get more detailed information than was obtained in the previous study, questionnaires were sent to a large number of wholesale grocers, through the co-operation of the secretaries of the American Wholesale Grocers' Association and the National Wholesale Grocers' Association of the United States. These questionnaires called for data as to the size of package in pounds carried and the number used per annum as containers for the following 23 commodities: Flour, sugar, corn meal, salt, coffee, potatoes, beans and peas, grain, rice, rolled oats and other cereals, shorts, feed, cottonseed meal, onions, starch, grits and hominy, peanuts, nuts, meal, seed, dried apples, shells, and buckwheat. The containers mentioned were cotton bags, jute bags, paper bags, paper cartons, fiber containers, barrels, wooden boxes, and other containers. Completed questionnaires were received from 151 firms located in 38 States.

Slightly less than one half of all commodities, by weight, reported by the 151 firms were packaged in cotton bags, and ninety per cent of all commodities were packaged in either cotton or jute bags. Other containers such as cartons, paper bags, and barrels were found to be relatively unimportant as compared with bags made of cotton and jute,

but they were found to be quite generally used. Cartons were used for 15 of the 23 commodities and were reported in all States. Paper bags were reported for only five of the commodities specified, but seem to be in rather general use for flour and corn meal. It was found that barrels, although used in relatively small quantities, were reported as containers for sugar, flour, salt, and coffee in 28 of the 38 States from which reports were received.

Yarborough Mills Hearing Postponed

Durham, N. C.—A scheduled hearing here of the petition to make W. J. Berry permanent receiver of the Yarborough Mills, Inc., was postponed by Judge W. A. Devin in Superior Court on request of attorneys for the defendant cotton mill. The hearing will be held on November 16 before Judge Devin, in Oxford, N. C.

Mr. Berry, who is president of the mill company, was appointed temporary receiver several weeks ago. The petition for receivership was filed by the Dupont Rayon Company, the Diamond Cotton Mills and others.

Officials of the mill are understood to have invited the receivership as the best way to handle its involved situation. While the mill is in debt, it is said to be making money now and its stockholders are hopeful that the receivership will enable it to pay off its indebtedness in an orderly and equitable manner.

To Teach Rayon Manufacture

Blacksburg, Va. — Virginia Polytechnic Institute is preparing for the installation of machinery within the next few weeks for the manufacture of rayon and for the introduction in the chemical engineering classes for seniors of a course in the manufacture of this product. This announcement has just been authorized by Dr. W. A. Burruss, president of Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

Dr. J. W. Watson, head of the chemistry department at the institute, has been authorized to install equipment in the new Davidson Chemical Laboratory for the production of rayon on a small scale. Dr. Robert E. Hussey, of the Department of Chemical Engineering, will give the new course in the production of rayon to students in their senior year.

According to Dr. Sydney S. Negus, professor of chemistry, at the Medical College of Virginia, V. P. I. will become the first college in the United States to start a course having to do with manufacture.

However the students will have a three year training period in basic chemistry before they will be eligible for the new course, according to officials at the institution, who also explained that the new course will include lectures and laboratory work covering the chemistry of cellulose, the basic principles in-

involved in the manufacture and finishing of rayon, and the chemistry of these processes, a study of raw materials used and the various factory tests.

Decline in Cotton Production in Europe Comes to End

Washington, D. C.—Developments in the Continental European cotton industry during the second half of September and the month of October indicate that the declining tendency of production in recent months has now come to a halt, according to reports received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture.

During this period the mills in countries where activity has been slack have been able, for the first time in some months, to maintain their general level of activity. The tendency of new business, though still unsatisfactory on the whole, has recently been toward improvement.

With the coming of colder weather further progress in the weaving branch of the industry is to be expected. Another healthy sign is to be seen in reports of a declining tendency in trade and mill stocks of yarns in some parts of the Continent where the trend hitherto has been upward.

In Italy and to a less extent in France the position of the industry continues very favorable from the standpoint of the amount of raw cotton being consumed.

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CHEMICALS
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Developments in Machines for Testing Fibers, Yarns and Fabrics

(Continued from Page 21)

of construction. We have not been able to carry on all the experimental work that we would like to, but enough has been done on one of these machines to show that it was possible to break down certain waves faster than others.

Magnification

The tendency of the textiles today to demand greatly magnified charts, particularly in the stretch direction, is also reflected through other trades. A new wire tester, recently developed by us, has magnified the test line of a piece of steel wire in the stretch direction to 20 times the stretch that actually takes place in the specimen itself. This is all done automatically and the mechanism has developed to the point where a smooth, steady line is produced. It is possible to pick both let-go points in a test of steel wire as a routine proposition and with accuracy of plus or minus $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent. We are checking between buyer and seller with machines carrying records of this magnification.

Perhaps greater magnification of our textile tests is going to tell us more about the material, particularly if we come to the tests of the fibers, and, while I am not ready to state in detail regarding an autographic recording machine with a capacity small enough to produce stress-strain relations on cotton, silk or wool fiber, such a machine is

in process of development and is today in a state where it is far more than an idea and a patent.

Compression tests have recently occupied our attention and we have enlarged .0150 in. compression to a distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. on the graphic recorder, and this is now used as a routine proposition between buyer and seller. Perhaps this also has a relation to future developments of textile testing machines.

"Ball Burst"

Clamps for holding tensile tests have always been a problem and possibly always will be. The "ball burst" by Dr. Whitcomb, described before this committee in Providence last March, has promise of great success not only for knitted fabrics, but for such material as celluloid films, and thin sheet metals. I believe that a test of this order should have a real value when used as a fatigue test on rubber stocks, as by this method of test under repeated loads a sample of rubber can be tested without destroying the specimens, thus shelf life of materials can be readily checked, and perhaps such a fatigue test by the ball method will have some usefulness in evaluating textiles.

Wear testing has also been under development in recent years. Elaborate experiments have been carried on by our friend Prof. Haven, by the Bureau of Standards, and by other technical people, and some of these have been of considerable value in certain classes of material. Dr. Edwards has a machine in his laboratory which in a way is nothing

but a rubbing machine, but it seems to produce excellent results. We have been able in our organization to work out a machine which seems to be giving very good indications on rubber stocks such as are used on heels, tire treads, etc. Today, however, the situation with textiles, particularly in regard to hosiery, underwear, etc., resolves itself more to a question of chemistry of the wearer than of actual abrasion.

Constant-Load Machine

In the development of tensile machines, the constant rate of load machine, so well described to you by my brother in 1923, has not been forgotten and is still a very live issue; but the results obtained on the machine are not enough different to warrant changing from the constant-speed machine of the inclination balance type until we find some way of speeding up the work on the constant-load apparatus. Without doubt the inclined plane machine, which was further described in Prof. Haven's paper delivered before the Society at the June meeting in 1923, is the most accurate of testing machines. The inclination balance machine, however, is much faster to operate and so closely approximates the results obtained in the inclined plane type of machine, there are so many of the former type in use, and the trade is so largely standardized on this type of apparatus, we have hesitated to market any machines of this latter type for textiles.

We have recently built a machine for testing materials under water in

such a form that the liquid can be varied in temperature, and also that the testing tank can become an oven or conditioning box where both temperature and humidity are controllable by ordinary laboratory means. In fact recently there has been considerable work done with one class of materials where the atmospheric condition in regard to moisture was very accurately maintained through the use of sulphuric acid, calcium chloride, and other chemicals. The influence of temperature on tensile strength of materials under varying moisture content's was at that time very carefully investigated.

In my opinion testing machines are still in their infancy stage of development. We actually know very little about the testing of material, and it is only by keeping constantly in touch with the problems of the trade through organizations of this sort that these developments can be carried on. The mechanic whose thoughts are along this line can cooperate with the technologist to the advancement of the apparatus and, through it, to a more complete knowledge of materials.

The financial returns of the business of testing machines is a serious handicap in development, for it is difficult to sell testing machines at their present prices; and, if they are made more elaborate and the overhead is increased by mechanical experimentation, this price must, of necessity, become still higher. Manufacturers of testing equipment are confronted with these conditions and I don't believe that any of the



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Sees Need of Caution in Textile Expansion

Opelika, Ala.—Caution and sound thinking in the development of the cotton textile industry in the South was urged here by Russell Leonard, treasurer of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, of Boston, to escape "calamitous results from over-production."

"Added production at this time is an economic ill wherever the plants are built," Leonard told a group of Opelika merchants and professional men at a luncheon given in his honor. "It makes competition more severe among the mills of the South, rendering impossible both profitable operation and steady employment of labor."

In a statement issued after the meeting, Mr. Leonard said "the cotton textile industry may have turned the corner as President-elect Hoover has stated, but there is only slight improvement, and that the corner may be a very gradual and gentle curve rather than a right angle turn. It is a time when sound economic thinking and acting is especially necessary, and when the continued lack of it may lead to calamitous results. The industry has an excessive productive capacity, and yet we see the promotion of certain new plants which have no economic justification whatever. These mills are building in the South. Added production at this time is an economic ill wherever the plants are built. It makes competition more severe among the mills of the South, rendering impossible both profitable operation and steady employment for labor."

"It is surprising to me to find certain public utility companies assisting financially in the promotion of mills to compete with existing mills who are their own customers, and who are fighting for their lives. I believe, also, that a community

that fosters promotion of new mills in the present period are engaging unwittingly in a very hazardous enterprise. They are running risks all out of proportion to the advantages they think may accrue."

Leonard has been traveling through the South with a group of officials of the Pepperell Company. His visit to Opelika, he said, was in the nature of an inspection of the local mill which operates 25,000 spindles.

W. J. Vereen, of Moultrie, Ga., operator of two textile plants there and a member of the executive committee of the Cotton-Textile Institute, gave his endorsement to the statement of Mr. Leonard, pointing out that of the 37,000,000 spindles in the United States, 5,000,000 now are idle in New England because of the slackened demand for textile products.

"The future of the textile industry in the South," Vereen said, "is in attracting textile finishing plants to absorb coarse goods has reached the saturation point and it is unwise to establish more plants until there is need for their products. Practically all of the coarse goods and yarns now is being produced in the South. The phenomenal development in the South has been such that seasonal curtailment of production has been necessary. The wise policy to follow is to adhere to the law of supply and demand."

"Establishment of the Cotton-Textile Institute through which information is obtained and disseminated among the textile manufacturers has been a forward step in that direction."

EXPECTS HIGHER COTTON

C. T. Reeves, of Munds and Winslow, says:

As a result of the moderate crop approximately 14,100,000 and a domestic carryover of 2,500,000, we have a total United States supply—to provide for exports, American mill consumption and reserves—of about 16,600,000 bales. In some of our previous letters we have called attention to the likelihood of exports in the neighborhood of 8,500,000 bales. They may even exceed that this year. With a fairly well maintained consumption by the mills in this country, we are inclined to look for a United States carryover at the end of July, 1929, of about 1,500,000 bales. If this drop in reserves had been caused by a crop failure instead of increased consumption, a speculative movement probably would carry prices up to extravagant heights. We look for nothing of the sort, but we believe we are in the early stages of an orderly upward movement that will establish a maximum price several cents per pound above existing levels.

Technically the market is in a healthy position. Believers in a crop of 13,500,000 bales or less have been frightened out of their holdings. The speculative long interest is of moderate proportions. With dwindling pressure from the South and increased demand for mill fixation, we expect a tight contract position to develop and look with favor on purchases around present levels.

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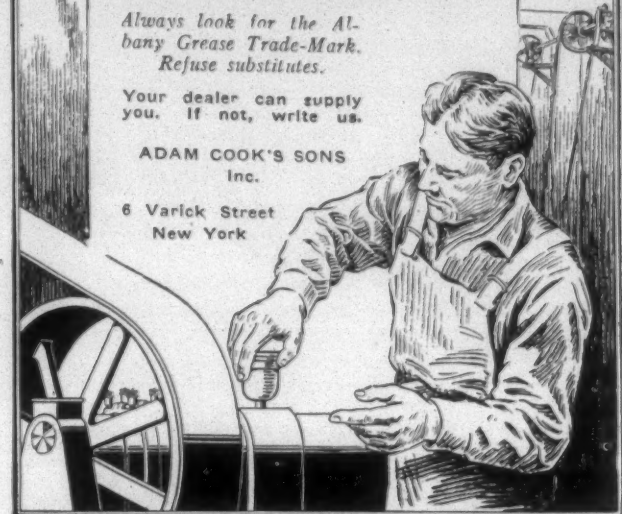
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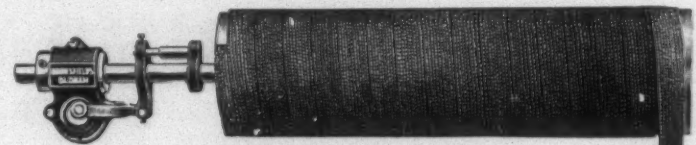
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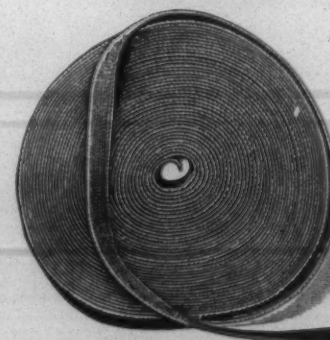


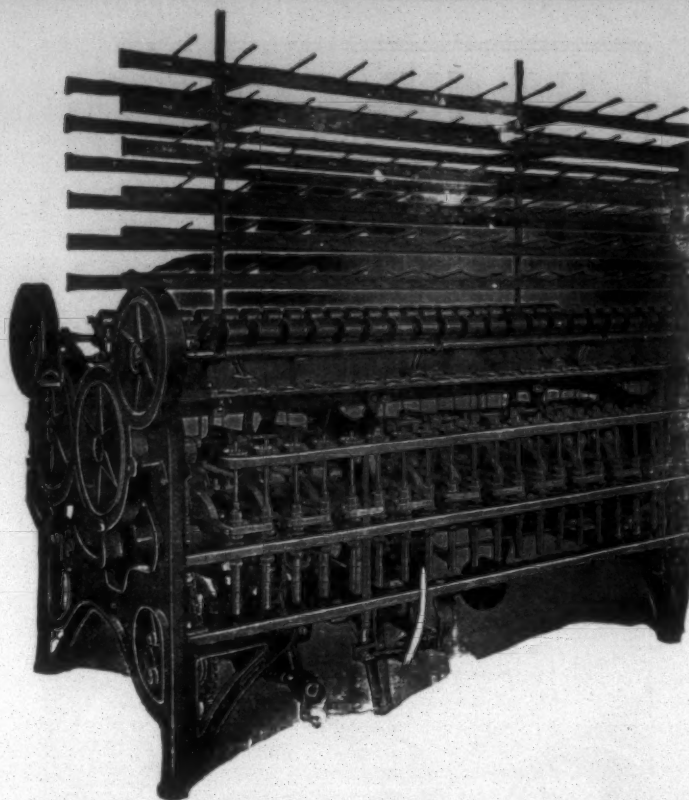
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FIRST TALKING MACHINE

Willie: "Did Edison make the first talking machine, Pa?"

Pa: "No, son, God made the first one, but Edison made the first one that could be shut off."—Bell Telephone News

MORE SENSE

Mrs. Jones (wearily)—"I wish my husband had more sense. He's always in the wrong."

Mrs. Brown (more wearily)—"I wish mine had less. He's always in the right."

Imperfections in Full-Fashioned Knitting

(Continued from Page 14)

taken up by the snapping mechanism and the last actual loop forming sinker shares its loop between 3 needles instead of 2. At the next course the thread wraps round the selvedge needle and the sinker forms the first loop between the 2nd and 3rd needles, again sharing it between 3 needles. In this way a tight selvedge is produced.

On some machines built for hose the shape of sinkers and dividers is different, the part above the catch of the divider being cut away so that it shall miss the thread at the selvedge should the carrier rod stop not be set dead true. Dividers also have elongated noses to more effectively control the holding-down of the fabric at the selvedges. —Canadian Textile Journal.

A Long-Pull Textile Speculation

Boston, Mass. — There has been considerable accumulation throughout the summer of the first and second preferred and common stocks of Saco-Lowell Shops as a long-pull speculation, based on belief that ultimately so essential an industry as cotton manufacturing must recover from the present doldrums.

There are four major manufacturers of cotton spinning equipment: Saco-Lowell Shops, Whitin Machine Works, Fales & Jenks and H. & B. American Machine Company. Saco-Lowell accounts for more than a third of the total volume. With 35,000,000 cotton spindles in the country, and with the efficient life of a spindle not over 20 years, in normal times there should be replacement alone, to say nothing of new business, of 1,750,000 spindles per year. This replacement business, with sales of other so-called preparatory machinery, should in normal times permit the four leading manufacturers to earn satisfactory profits for all their stock issues.

For five years, however, sales of textile machinery have been far below normal, reflecting the relatively impoverished condition of the average cotton mill, both in the North and South. There is a tremendous volume of replacement business awaiting return of profitable operation to the textile industry. When the mills are again in a position to buy machinery, Saco-Lowell should do a very handsome business, and current buying of its stock is in anticipation of this possible development.

In the meantime operations of Saco-Lowell Shops are greatly curtailed, even more so than last year. For 1927 the company showed a loss after all charges of \$355,000. This year there is an additional heavy expense in concentrating all activities at the Newton Lower Falls and Biddeford plants, but in the future important operating economies will be derived from the new alignment. The company has maintained a good financial condition, with current asset ratio of 8.9 to 1 at the end of

1927, and with a cash account of \$2,383,000 on March 1.

Saco-Lowell Shops is capitalized at 12,500 shares of \$6 first preferred, 26,438 shares of \$7 second preferred and 56,325 shares of common, following \$3,067,570 funded debt. On the two preferred issues yearly dividend requirements total \$230,003, a sum which would not be difficult of attainment in normal times by a company which had \$40,000,000 of business on its books in 1924. The Saco-Lowell issues have advanced in some cases 100 per cent from the very low points of earlier in the year, the common now being $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ against $2\frac{1}{2}$, the second preferred 9 @ 10 against $5\frac{1}{2}$ and the first preferred 22 bid, no stock offered, against low of 16. —Boston News Bureau.

Japan Expected To Buy 1,250,000 Bales U. S. Cotton, 1928-29

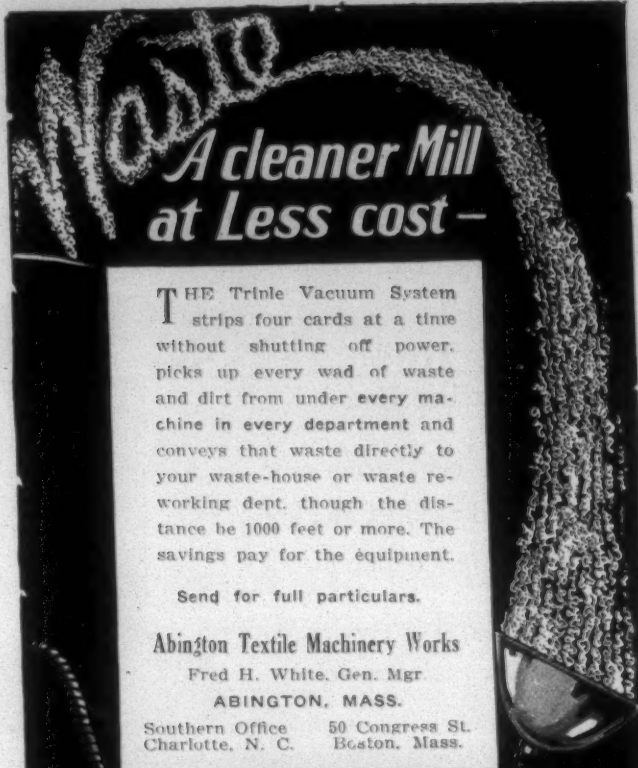
Washington, D. C. — Japanese purchases of American cotton will be large during the 1928-1929 season, probably around 1,250,000 bales, unless the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods becomes more effective than it is, according to a cable received by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Dickover, at Kobe, Japan.

Mill activity has been well maintained and stocks of raw cotton have been declining.

Cotton imports for the month amounted to 210,000 bales of 500 pounds, compared with 193,000 bales for August. Of these imports there were 63,000 bales of American cotton, compared with 61,000 bales in August. Japanese mills have been developing in recent years toward the spinning of finer counts of yarn. This tendency is reflected in an increase in consumption of American and Egyptian cotton in the 1927-1928 season, compared with consumption in 1926-1927 and a decrease in consumption of Indian cotton. A continued increase in consumption of American cotton seems probable.

Cotton production in China for this season will probably be 10 to 20 per cent less than last year's large crop, according to Agricultural Commissioner Nyhus at Shanghai. Cotton crops in China's two most important cotton-growing regions near Shanghai and Hankow are considered good, but not as large as the 1927 crop. These regions supply the cotton mills of Shanghai. Reports on the North China cotton crop are conflicting, but it is probable that it is considerably smaller than last year's bumper crop. Part of the cotton from North China is consumed by the mills in Tientsin and Tsingtao and part is exported to Japan and the United States. A short crop, due to drouth, is reported in western Honan and in Shensi, where China's longest staple cotton is grown, which competes with American cotton on the Shanghai market.

Chinese cotton mills have had a six months' period of unusually profitable operations, best in a number of years, according to Mr. Nyhus.



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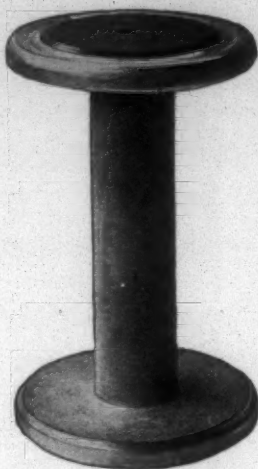
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WALTER L. PARKER COMPANY

731 Dutton Street

Lowell, Massachusetts

SALE Of Icemorlee Cotton Mills, Inc. Monroe, North Carolina

Valuable Textile Property

Under and by virtue of an order of A. M. Stack, Resident Judge of the 13th Judicial District of North Carolina, made in that certain case entitled "The Gordon Insurance & Investment Company, Inc., on behalf of itself and all stockholders and creditors of the Icemorlee Cotton Mills, Inc., Plaintiff, vs. The Icemorlee Cotton Mills, Inc., Defendant, the undersigned Receiver of the Icemorlee Cotton Mills, Inc., will, at *Twelve O'clock, on Monday, the nineteenth day of November, A. D. 1928*, at the Court House door, in the City of Monroe, Union County, North Carolina, offer for sale at public auction, all the property of the Icemorlee Cotton Mills, Inc., except the cash on hand, and the accounts and bills receivable, together with certain items of mill supplies in original packages. An inventory and itemized statement of said property being now in possession of the undersigned Receiver at the office of the Icemorlee Cotton Mills, Inc., Monroe, N. C., for the inspection of those desiring to bid on said property, or to inspect the same. The said property will first be sold separately and then as a whole. The terms of the sale are, one-fourth cash, when the sale is confirmed, the balance of the purchase money shall be paid in two, four and six months, the deferred payments to bear six per cent interest from date of sale, and sale must be confirmed by Court.

The property consists of three mill buildings and villages, in or near the corporate limits of the City of Monroe, North Carolina, described as follows:

Mill No. 1—10,080 spindles, for the manufacture of cotton yarns, both combed and carded.

Mill No. 2—Complete knitting plant for the manufacture of ribbed underwear, using product of Mill No. 1.

Mill No. 3—2,500 spindles, for the manufacture of high grade cotton yarns.

For further information, call upon the undersigned Receiver, who will be glad to show the property in detail.

This the 15th day of October, 1928.

JOHN C. SIKES, Attorney

J. L. EVERETT, Receiver,
P. O. Box 23, Monroe, N. C.

The Bigger Job Requires a Bigger Man

(By S. T. Wood, in Ambition)

"A YOUNG man's ability to reach the top in his chosen profession in this day is measured only by his own determination to work hard, study hard and to constantly seek knowledge and means to increase his usefulness to his employer," says J. M. Davis, general superintendent of the Newberry Cotton Mills, one of the leading textile executives of the South. "Never before in the history of the country have the opportunities been so great for young men who have fitted themselves for their life work. Men who are laying their foundation today with proper training, with their eyes on a fixed goal, are the men who will surely achieve."

Mr. Davis began cotton mill work as a lad in 1886, just after the first mill was built in Newberry, South Carolina, and has rounded out over forty years of service in the same organization, the past twenty-seven years of which have been spent as general superintendent of the plant.

After gaining as much experience as possible by working in the various departments of the plant, Mr. Davis realized that he would never be able "to raise himself by the bootstraps," and he set about seeking means of improving himself by spare-time study of principles already laid down by men of experience and training. After investigating as to what steps to take he decided on the textile course offered by the International Correspondence Schools, completing the course in 1895.

"The course has been invaluable to me," says Mr. Davis. "Lack of education and knowledge of textile manufacturing methods and practices were only a few of the handicaps that it enabled me to overcome. The course was such a wonderful help to me that I have never hesitated in recommending International Correspondence Schools training. The thousands of others who have achieved great things through this method of home-study, offer conclusive testimonials as to its worth."

In discussing home-study, Mr. Davis says: "The man who has within him the grit and determination to rise in his chosen work can best reach his goal by spare-time study. Home study is essential in adding to one's practical everyday experience and in increasing one's value by more proficient and effective service."

"A young man entering any business to succeed should assume an attitude of open-mindedness; should develop by study, reading, personal contact, observation, and experiment. Above all, he should not envy the other fellow, but study his methods and seek to add to his own knowledge through the experience laid down by others."

Experience has taught Mr. Davis that beginning at the bottom of the ladder and striving earnestly to reach the top will so discipline a man as to qualify him for leadership. "The 'oil and sweat' method

will eliminate the soft shells within a short time," he says, and adds: "A white collar job may yield greater returns at first, but returns in later years to the man with ambition and willingness to begin at the bottom will greatly exceed those of the white collar workers."

The Newberry Cotton Mills, the first mill in the South to operate under steam power, is one of the most modern textile manufacturing plants in the country. One large addition has been made to the plant and vast improvements and refinements have been made in mill community since Mr. Davis became general superintendent. Forty-five thousand spindles and 1,698 looms turn out millions of yards of high grade sheeting every year. The six hundred mill employees compose a group of happy and contented families who live in modern homes, fitted with all modern conveniences.

Mr. Davis is regarded as one of the leading textile men of the South, and his advice is often sought on matters pertaining to the welfare of the industry and on improvements and betterment of the living conditions of the operatives. In 1910 he was elected president of the Southern Textile Association and served for one term with much honor to himself and the advancement of the association.

Interested in public affairs he is among the leaders in civic affairs and his advice is sought at all times. He is the present mayor of his home city, having been elected by a flattering vote. His administration has been marked thus far by many civic improvements; and in applying business methods in public affairs he is effecting a program of economy that is winning praise for him on all sides.

Among the other responsible capacities in which Mr. Davis is now serving are the following: Member boards of directors Newberry Cotton Mills, Newberry Chamber of Commerce, and Newberry Country Club, vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, and is the immediate past president of the Newberry Kiwanis Club.

Mr. Davis' position has placed him in contact with a number of young men who have manifested an ambition to move up in the textile industry and he has never refused to give them worthwhile advice and council. It has been a source of much pleasure to him to see these men reach their goals and become influential in both the business and social worlds.

Mill Assets for Nothing

(Boston News Bureau)

Boston, Mass.—The general decline affecting all textile stocks has carried shares of several enterprises down to a point where they are selling for less than the net quick assets per share—where, in other words, physical property and part of the working capital are given no market valuation whatever. In the long run, of course, bricks and mortar without earning power are of little value, but now that the corner seems to have been turned in re-

spect to earnings, it may be of interest to determine what mills are "selling for nothing" or less than nothing.

Conspicuous in this category is American Woolen Co. On June 30 last this company had current assets totaling \$67,931,809 and current liabilities of \$7,406,086, making net working capital \$60,525,723. Deducting \$11,000,000 of Shawsheen and Webster Mills notes there was a balance of \$49,525,723, equal to \$99 per share on the company's 500,000 preferred shares. Present market for the stock is 53. In addition American Woolen had net property values of \$105 per share of preferred or a total net worth of \$204.

Another woolen outfit, Arlington Mills, presents a situation much the same. On December 31 the company had current assets of \$12,845,699 and current liabilities of \$5,583,877, making its "net quick" \$7,261,822, equal to \$60 per share on the 120,000 shares, currently quoted around 41. Net property value, after depreciation, was \$10,767,960, equal to \$89 per share, making total net worth \$149 per share.

Pacific Mills, manufacturer of both worsted and cotton goods, is a further good illustration. On June 30 the company had current assets of \$30,798,604, and current liabilities

of \$1,041,337. Deducting the \$14,701,100 of 5½ per cent notes due in 1931 there was a balance of \$15,056,267 "net quick" equal to \$33 per share on the 396,123 shares selling at 32. Net depreciated property values were \$28,920,075, equal to \$73 per share, making net worth \$111.

Boott Mills has net quick assets of \$200 per share, against a market of around \$130. The company has a depreciation reserve of \$2,711,761 and carries its plant at \$2,609,934. Pepperell has "net quick" of \$110 per share and net worth of \$163 for stock selling at 105. Merrimack Manufacturing Company (without deducting certain extraordinary reserves) has net quick assets of \$145 and net worth of \$307 per share for stock quoted around 140. No one, probably, would contend that these mills could realize for their physical property values at which the fixed assets are carried on the balance sheet, but we present the property valuations merely as some measure of the mill assets to which the market attaches no value whatever.

In the following table are shown the outstanding common or non-dividend paying preferred shares of certain woolen and cotton mills, together with the current market, "net quick," physical assets and net worth per share:

	Shares	Market	"Net quick"	Phys. assets	Net worth
Acushnet Mills	20,000	\$ 67	\$ 70	\$ 84	\$154
American Woolen pref.	500,000	53	99	105	204
Arlington Mills	120,000	41	60	89	141
Bates Mfg. Co.	27,000	145	146	160	306
Boott Mills	12,500	130	200	†	†
Boston Mfg. Co. pref.	11,329	20	50	180	230
Grinnell Mfg.	15,000	50	100	49	149
Kilburn Mills	22,500	70	106	61	167
Merrimack Mfg. com.*	27,500	140	145	162	307
Pacific Mills	396,123	32	38	73	111
Pepperell Mfg. Co.	107,930	105	110	58	163
Quissett Mills, com.*	20,000	82	105	27	132

*After allowing for preferred stock at par.

†Boott Mills carries plant at \$2,609,834 and depreciation account at \$2,711,768.

New Equipment for Clemson

Clemson College, S. C.—The Clemson Spinning Division has secured from the Casablancas Corporation, of 66 Leonard street, New York City, a new spinning frame equipped with the long draft attachment manufactured by this company. The Casablancas equipment is on a 48-spindle Fales & Jenks spinning frame of the latest model, which carries with it a complete set of change gears and pulleys. The frame is driven by an Allis-Chalmers motor through a Tex-Rope drive. This complete equipment will give Clemson textile students an opportunity to make exhaustive tests in long draft spinning and to prepare themselves to use such modern equipment when they take up manufacturing.

The S. K. F. Industries of New York City is also co-operating with the Clemson Textile Department, and is equipping one H. & B. spinning frame with 80 roller bearing spindles. This is a new H. & B. frame with individual motor and complete tests will be made for power consumption, regularity of

twist, production, and strength of yarn.

The National Ring Traveler Company, of Providence, R. I., will send one of its representatives to Clemson in the near future to talk to the students on the action, care and use of travelers.

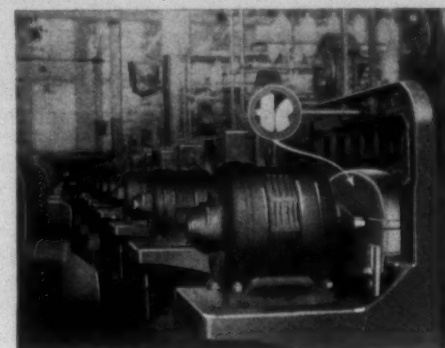
Members of the textile faculty welcome visitors who are interested in textiles to examine the plant and machinery here.

Southern Mill Stocks Show Mixed Trend

Gastonia, N. C.—Cotton mill stocks during the past week showed a mixed trend, but according to the average bid price for 25 most active common stocks, as released by R. S. Dickson & Co., the market remained unchanged from the previous week's average of 102.88.

The largest gain recorded in any of the Southern textile stocks for the past month took place in Riverside & Dan River common with an advance of \$10 per share in bid price level.

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A group of individual Morse Silent Chain Textile Drives from motors to spinning frames in prominent southern cotton mill.

Power transmitted by Morse Silent Chain Drives is truly "chained" power—it can't get away. That's one reason why so many textile mills have standardized on Morse. They give 98.6% effi-

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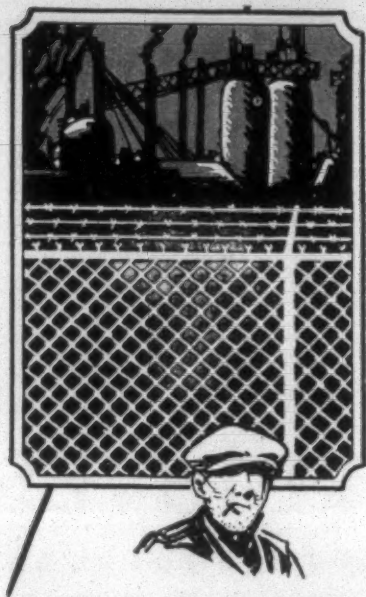
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PAGE

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and

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America's first wire fence—since 1883

Workmen's Compensation Insurance

(Continued from Page 7)

ance policies shall be borne by the employer and employee; the employers paying two-thirds of the cost, the employees paying one-third of the costs. How the employee's third shall be secured is contained in the following amendment proposed to the bill:

"Every employer who has accepted the provisions of Article III of this Act is hereby authorized and required during each calendar year following the year Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven to deduct and retain from the wages earned by each of his employees who is entitled to receive compensations under this Act, who has accepted the provisions of Article III of this Act, and whose employment during such year is in whole, or in part within the State of Pennsylvania, equal monthly, semi-monthly, weekly or daily installments sufficient to equal pro rata one-third of the premium authorized by the manual rate applicable to the governing classification of the industry as approved by the Pennsylvania State Insurance Department, in accordance with the provisions of section six hundred and fifty-four of Article VI of the Act approved the seventeenth day of May Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one pamphlet law six hundred and eighty-two. The annual earnings of the employees upon which the manual premium rates are based shall be the average annual wage in the industry as determined by the Department of Labor and Industry of the State of Pennsylvania. Any employer whose Workmen's Compensation insurance is carried in the State Fund in any mutual or participating insurance company, or who is exempt from insuring, under the provisions of this section, shall deduct twenty-five per cent from the Manual Premium applying to the industry and the employee's contribution shall be one-third of the manual premium after such deduction."

In order to state it again in concrete terms, it provides: that employers must deduct one-third of the premiums paid for workmen's compensation from the pay envelopes of the employees themselves. This one-third deduction is based upon the governing classification of the industry and the average annual wage of persons engaged in that industry. Thus, if the premium is \$1.50 for railroads and the average rate for railroads is \$1,700 a year, the employees would pay \$1.50 per \$100 of annual pay roll on \$1,700, or \$8.50 a year, 71 cents a month.

In the case of employers who are insured in mutual or participating companies and receiving dividends at the end of the year it would be required that the employer should deduct 25 per cent from the amount which he pays in premiums before making the division of two-thirds and one-third.

In the case of self-insurers it would be required that an experienced rating be issued to determine

what that self-insurer would have to pay in premiums if he were to carry his risk in some company or State Fund, and the employee's share would be one-third of that experience rated premium.

The arguments which have been advanced for the Contributory Plan in Pennsylvania are briefly as follows:

1. It is a genuine compromise proposition affording a means of paying higher benefits without throwing the entire burden upon any one person, party, organization, or corporation.

2. The burden assumed by the employee would be so small in the individual case that it could not possibly work a hardship. On an \$18 maximum the outside figure of individual contribution in the highest rated industry would not exceed 25 cents a week, while in many of the industries of lower hazard it would be only 12 or 15 cents a month.

3. The Contributory Plan is already in operation in the State of Oregon, but there the employee pays a flat rate of 1 cent a day which may be excessive in some industries and inadequate in others. Also, it minimizes the partnership idea whereby the employee would appreciate that he is paying one-third of compensation cost in his own industry whatever those costs may be.

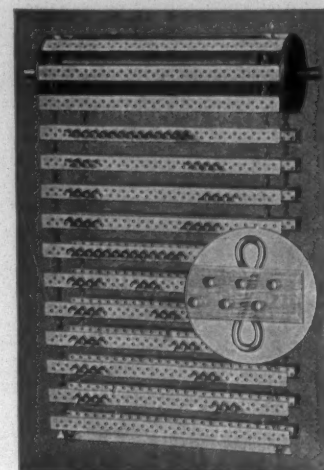
4. Under such a law, the employee would be interested financially in reducing accidents and preventing malingering, since these things would mean a reduction in his assessment. It would unquestionably lower the true cost of compensation since there would be less tendency on the part of the employees, innocently or otherwise, to aid a fellow workman in establishing a false claim.

5. Inversely, there would be less tendency on the part of employers to take advantage of technicalities in the act to defeat just claims if they knew that the costs were being shared by the employee and that the employee was fully aware of it. Every workman would become a vigilance committee for the fair and honest administration of the Act, and the employer once assured of the fact would have a different attitude towards it.

6. Such a law would be a step forward in the modern idea of closer relationship between employer and employee, amounting to a partnership interest. It would have a tendency to remove from compensation the stigma that it has attained as "the football of politics."

7. If the burden of compensation on industry becomes too heavy it is predicted that a number of employers will withdraw from under elective acts and take their chances at common law with the three common law defenses removed. In support of this statement it may be noted that approximately fifty per cent of the coal operators in Western Kentucky withdrew from the Kentucky Act some time ago and assert that they are operated at common law for a much reduced cost. Were this practice to become general the whole purpose of Workmen's Compensation Acts would be defeated.

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8. The Contributory Plan would not interfere in any manner, way, shape or form with compensation procedure or practice.

The facts of Workmen's Compensation Insurance is so large that it is difficult to discuss in one article, but with this subject occupying the minds of the people of North and South Carolina it may stimulate some thought that will assist in solving a problem that is facing the industries.

Industrial and social evolutions are demanding that injured employees must be systematically cared for. They are demanding that the State and the industries must work out a plan for providing for this need.

Farm Products Can Furnish Cellulose

THE textile industry may well turn to the American farm as a source of supply for cellulose needed in the process of manufacturing a great variety of articles, and, incidentally, it will help to put a billion and half dollars in the farmers' pockets by purchasing their crop wastes. This is one of the many startling statements made by George M. Rommel, author of "Farm Products in Industry," published (on November 19) by the Rae D. Henkle Company, of New York, following a nation-wide investigation conducted by Mr. Rommel at the instance of the American Secretary of Agriculture, William M. Jardine, and in which he had the co-operation of Federal and State experiment bureaus, scientific, trade and business organizations.

All manner of crop-wastes are available for producing cellulose, the value and utilization of which the world is just coming to appreciate, and the farmer is entitled to realize on what he hitherto has been letting rot on the ground, in the sometimes mistaken idea that he is bettering his soil, or feeding to hogs and cattle, declares the author. As proof of the arguments made by Mr. Rommel, the Henkle Company prints his book on a fine quality of paper made entirely out of cornstalks, and the imitation leather in which a numbered and limited edition is bound is made from cotton-seed hulls.

There is enough corn stover in the country—the waste which stands on the fields after the food portion is harvested—to supply all the paper used in this country, declares the writer, if the chemists and industrialists worked on the problem, and as for rayon silk, the cellulose required for the eighty million pounds which were manufactured in 1927 could be "produced in any good Illinois or Iowa corn county out of the cornstalks without the least strain."

Cornstalks, says the author as a result of his investigation, are high in "alpha" cellulose, which is the quality of cellulose required in the manufacture of artificial silks. Corn cobs also are available in the ultimate development of the cellulose products made out of farm-waste.

"The humble corn cob," says the author, "is the source of hundreds of products which the chemist may

derive for the use of humanity whenever humanity needs them enough to make it profitable to manufacture them. It is said that the dyes which can now be made from corn cobs are better dyes than the mauve with which Perkin started."

Every one knows of the nearly limitless uses to which coal tar derivatives have been put by chemical science, and Mr. Rommel sees the possibility of developing farm-crop wastes to the point where they are second in importance only to coal tar products.

"The analogy between these common crop wastes and coal deposits is by no means far-fetched," says Mr. Rommel. "Let us remember that the plants grown every year on our farms are practically identical in chemical composition with those from which coal tar was formed in the Carboniferous Era millions of years ago. The chemists who are studying the utilization of cornstalks, straw and similar material find almost as wide a range of end products as do the chemists who are working with coal tar."

When it comes to figuring on the relation of the farm-crop wastes to textile and other industries, the author bids us let our imaginations run riot. "The chemist," he says, "is the most imaginative man on earth. And because he has the skill to make the dreams of today the realities of tomorrow, he may well be called the most practical of all scientists."

In addition to the practical adaptability of certain farm-crop wastes to the textile industry, these wastes will also be of service in developing valuable substitutes for lumber, oil, rubber and will go into the making of pitch used in the manufacture of roofing paints, soap, powder, lacquer, toilet articles, films, surgical dressings, collodion, adhesives, building materials, and hundreds of other articles.

The crops from which the cellulose basis of these things can be obtained, in addition to cornstalks and corn cobs, include cotton, flax, hemp, ramie, rice, sorghums, soybeans, Jerusalem artichokes, sugar cane and peanuts. Mr. Rommel dwells at some length on the value of cotton-seed, once nothing but a farm garbage. Its average annual value to farmers is now nearly \$200,000,000 and its value to industry in general approaches half a billion yearly. Cotton-seed is overshadowed by its by-product, cotton linters, which is the fuzz scraped from the seed and which is 85 per cent cellulose. From seed hulls are obtained separate chemical substances, including nitrogen, pentose, pentosan, lignin and the as yet undeveloped furfural, which, says the author, has enormous possibilities for an unlimited number of products. Some day, he declares, it may even be possible that a fuel for running motor cars will be distilled from furfural, in sufficient quantities to rival gasoline.

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Cotton Goods

New York. — The cotton goods markets were generally quiet during the week. The break in trading caused by the election and the Government crop report tended to keep most large buyers out of the market. Mill prices were firmer after the cotton advance. There was considerable evidence that the market would settle again this week and that a steady business would again develop.

The report on cotton goods sales and production for the past month reflected the generally improved conditions that have been apparent for the past several weeks. The report showed that unfilled orders on October 31 were larger than stocks on hand, the first time this condition has been noted since December of last year. The figures by the Cotton Textile Merchants Association of New York showed that unfilled orders were 492,556,000, while stocks were 394,742,000 yards. It is estimated that orders on hand represent 1.37 weeks ahead. Sales during October were 141 per cent of production. September sales were the largest of any month on record and October sales were larger than September sales. Shipments were 107.9 per cent of production and stocks were reduced by 5.4 per cent during the month. The report showed the most encouraging conditions that the cotton goods markets have experienced for a long time and leads to the hope of further large business.

A few large orders for two or three print cloth constructions were placed for deliveries late this year at the full market levels. With these exceptions, however, the coarse yarn cloth market was quiet with only a small amount of print cloth business recorded, and with only minor orders placed in sheetings. Second hands came out with one or two print cloth construction and undersold the market, but their shading was not as heavy as that done just previous to the cotton report. Little business was done in drills or twills. Carded broadcloths firmed somewhat.

Sheeting business last week was very quiet. For 5.50 yard, 6½ net was paid for certain goods with the report of even money for other goods persisting. On 36-inch, 5.00 yard, several reported they found 7 net the best; 40 squares, 6.15 yard,

at 5½ net, and 31-inch, 5.00 yard, at 6½ net; 4.70 yard at 7½ net; 37-inch, 48 squares, 4.00 yard, continued at 8½ to one-half, net; 40-inch, 3.75 yard, at 8½ to three-quarters, net; 40-inch, 4.25 yard, at 7½ to three-quarters, net; some 36-inch, 50 squares, 4.25 yard, nearby, sold at 8½ net; 40-inch, 2.85 yard, at 11½ to one-quarter, net, depending upon make.

Although nonfeeler 80x80s carded broadcloths were available at 9c, spot and November feeler motion goods were held at 9¼c. December deliveries were available at 9¼c, but few sales were reported. The 90x60s also showed a firmer tendency with 10¼c asked for most mill makes.

Tire fabrics were quiet with a little business done in extra staple goods and some trading put through at 48c and 48½c in American carded peeler cords, 23s 5-3-ply. Prices were unchanged.

The very active sales of bedspreads has given mills of this character a considerable volume of business to occupy them into next year. Colored sheets and pillow cases have been selling more freely and wide sheetings mills making goods for domestic purposes are sold ahead for two months to the extent of the restricted production.

Denim mills are producing more freely and some of them are sold ahead into March. The volume of gingham business done in the past two weeks for future delivery has been the largest one for some months but stocks of some grades are still slightly in excess of a year ago.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s...	6½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s...	6½
Gray g'ds, 38½-in., 64x60s...	7½
Gray gowls, 39-in., 68x72s...	9½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s...	11
Dress ginghams	12½-15
Brown sheetings, 3-yd.	11½
Brown sh'tgs, 4-yd. 56x60s	9½
Brown sheetings, stand.	12½
Tickings, 8-oz.	21-22½
Denims	17
Staple ginghams, 27-in.	10½

High Point, N. C.—The Blue Jay Hosiery Mills, recently incorporated here, has secured a building and will install 50 knitting machines on fancy half hose.

Constructive Selling Agents for

Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

23 Thomas Street
New York City

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was very little change in the yarn situation during the week. The government crop report served to make prices firmer and confirm the fact that spinners are insisting on full prices for yarns. A number of spinners withdrew prices after the rise in cotton prices, but there was little change in published quotations.

As a rule buyers continue to move cautiously and few of them were willing to contract ahead. They continued their efforts to get lower prices, but found little response to their bids. Inquiry was fairly active, but failed to develop into any large business. Both weavers and knitters are interested in large supplies, but are not yet convinced of present values.

Combed yarn rates were advanced by representative local houses and spinners' agents, affecting the numbers from 30s to 80s, two-ply, both inclusive, with the exception of 60s, two-ply. Combed yarn spinners reported taking additional business recently, but still, in most cases, at prices showing little profit. Yarn dealers again emphasized the well sold-up status of the majority of the yarn mills, stating that the latter were not pressing for additional business and were inclined to quote firmly on orders offered them. Both combed and carded mills, generally, are thought to be well engaged, with bookings sufficient to sustain operation through December at the present rate.

Some small to moderate sales of insulating yarns were moved at unchanged levels, and factors reported a little business in knitting and plush levels, and factors reported a little business in knitting and plush yarns. Inquiry for poundage was, however, rare.

Among spinners generally, better conditions are reported both in respect to the amount of business on hand and the amount of stock they are carrying. Stocks are regarded as very small in most cases and unfilled orders are larger than at any time this year. Cotton developments at present favor the mills and there is a general expectation of better buying during the next few weeks.

Yarn quotations in this market showed the following:

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.	
8s	32
10s	33
12s	34
16s	35½
20s	37

24s	38
30s	40
36s	44½
40s	48
48s ex.	51
50s	53½

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

8s	32½
10s	32½
12s	33½
14s	34
16s	35
20s	36½
24s	37½
26s	39
30s	40
36s	44
40s	47½
48s ex.	52
50s	55
60s	59

Timed Carpet, 3 and 4-ply

White Carpet, 3 and 4-ply

Part Waste Insulating Yarn

8s, 1-ply	29
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	29
10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	30
12s, 2-ply	31
16s, 2-ply	34
20s, 2-ply	35
26s, 2-ply	37½
30s, 2-ply	38½

Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply

8s	32
10s	32½
12s	33½
16s	35
26s	38

Southern Single Chain Warp

10s	32½
12s	33
16s	35
20s	36
26s	38
30s	39

Southern Single Skeins

6s	31
8s	31½
12s	32½
14s	33
16s	34
20s	35
22s	35½
24s	36½
26s	37½
28s	37½

Southern Frame Cones

8s	31½
10s	32
12s	32½
14s	33
16s	33½
18s	34
20s	34
22s	34½
24s	35½
26s	36
28s	36½
30s	39
40s	46½
50s	37½

Pacolet Plans Health Center.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Pacolet Mills village, with its population of 2,200 is soon to have a health center, the first to be established in a mill community in South Carolina. It is expected that the department will begin functioning within 30 days. The health of the village will come under the close observation of a corps trained in handling disease. All the expense will be borne by the Pacolet company. The nursery which has been maintained for ten years will be abandoned and a hospital established in its stead.

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Business connections wanted with a Southern textile mill of the "one-man" or "one-family" type.

We desire this mill to manufacture a material similar to Turkish toweling. We will contract and purchase entire output of this material. We will also finance the purchase of necessary or additional looms.

Mill must have own carding and spinning and dyeing facilities, with low overhead and labor cost.

For such a mill, an excellent opportunity is presented to connect with an energetic and responsible outlet for its products.

All communications held strictly confidential.

Address J. S. C., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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3. A middle-aged man of sober habits.
4. Still employed.
5. Present and past employers will furnish highest recommendations as to character, ability and efficiency.
6. Change made necessary by mill merger.
7. All replies will be treated as strictly confidential.

Address P. O. Box 697, Charlotte, N. C.

Wanted

General Superintendent for 10,000 spindle yarn mill in Statesville, making highest grade 20's and 30's two-ply plush yarn. Must be absolutely sober and fully experienced and production manager. Married man preferred. Nice home furnished, together with lights, water and fuel. Working conditions and labor ideal. State experience, age and denomination. Address reply to A. L. Mills Postoffice Box 1514, Richmond, Va.

Musicians Wanted

Wanted—Musicians on all instruments for textile band. Write or wire what you play and what you can do in the mill. Address M. J. C., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted to Buy

66 Jones and Laughlin couplings for shafting, 2 3/16" bore.
32 Balance wheels for shafting, 24" diameter for 2 3/16" shafting.
Get in touch immediately with Gaffney Manufacturing Company Gaffney, S. C.

Wanted

To buy a used Portable Warp Tying Machine. Answer with full description and location of machine and price. Address Warp Tying, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted

Salesman—Large corporation doing national business. Has established trade. Wants textile college graduate with experience weaving, slashing or finishing to cover North Carolina. Must be man of character. Remuneration based on service rendered; liberal salary to start. When answering give brief history education and experience, furnish three references. Address K. D., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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Many years an overseer with large mills—South. Want new connection. Have family. Best of references. Address "Electrician-Mechanic," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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Single man having experience in spinning or spooling, to install machines in cotton mills. Write "A" care Southern Textile Bulletin, giving age and length of time employed in mills.

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The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

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During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as engineer master mechanic or assistant. Want mills needing engineering advice to write me. Am not connected with any machinery builder or public utility. Want to serve a chain of mills. Guarantee results. No. 5527.

WANT positions as overseer cloth room. Eight years experience on plain and fancy goods. Present employers will recommend me. No. 5528.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on sheeting, drill, duck, saten, seat covers, towels, chambrays, gingham, and familiar with all kinds of looms. No. 5529.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or plain weave mill. Eleven years as superintendent at present place. No. 5530.

WANT position as fixer on fly-frames, card grinder or second hand in carding 15 years experience and good references. Other help in family. No. 5531.

WANT position as superintendent fancy or lacquard weave mill. Long experience, unblemished record and good references. No. 5532.

WANT position as superintendent and manager. Know the business from the ground up, on print cloth, sheeting, drills and colored work. Age 49. Eleven years with mill which has been sold. No. 5533.

WANT position as overseer carding. Eleven years experience and the best of references. No. 5534.

WANT position as superintendent, yarn or plain weave mill, any size. Or as carder and spinner if chance of early promotion. On present job 10 years. Age 37. References. No. 5535.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Several years experience on sheeting, drills and duck. Best of references. No. 5536.

WANT position as master mechanic. Married, age 35, 14 years experience in mechanical and electrical work. Several years master mechanic. No. 5537.

WANT position as master mechanic. 19 years experience in mill shops. Eight years master mechanic on electric power. Can change on short notice. No. 5538.

WANT position as superintendent. Several years experience on white goods, many years with the same company. Good references. No. 5539.

WANT position as master mechanic. In large mill. 12 years experience. Familiar with steam and electric drive. Best references as to character and ability. No. 5540.

WANT position as roll coverer. 20 years experience in roll covering and as yard overseer. Want large job and can go anywhere. Age 38, and strictly sober. No. 5541.

WANT position as overseer fancy weaving. Know some designing; am a good loom man. Present employers will recommend me for a better job. No. 5542.

WANT position as overseer carding. Age 33. Have 16 years experience in carding. Will go anywhere in the South. Best references as to character and ability. No. 5543.

WANT position as master mechanic. 15 years experience. On present job several years. Best qualifications and good character. No. 5544.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent in yarn mill, or as overseer carding and spinning. A thorough cotton man. Know how and what it takes to make good yarn. Married. No. 5545.

WANT position as overseer weaving. In plain mill; many years experience, and best of references. No. 5546.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. 15 years on both wet and dry finishing. White and colored goods, such as gingham, shirting, handkerchiefs, rayon filled goods, print cloth. Age 40. Married. Best of references. No. 5547.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as second hand in spinning in a large mill. Age 33, married, sober, and good references. No. 5548.

WANT position as superintendent, or assistant superintendent, or as overseer carding and spinning. 15 years experience in yarn and cloth manufacture. I. C. S. diploma. Best references. No. 5549.

WANT position as overseer weaving in small plain mill, or as second hand in weaving in larger mill. Age 39, best references. Now taking I. C. S. course. No. 5550.

WANT position as overseer weaving, plain or fancy. Age 45. Two boys in family to work, one a weaver the other a loom-fixer. 10 years with one mill company. Best of references. No. 5551.

WANT position as overseer of carding, or spinning in large mill or both carding and spinning in smaller mill. Or position as superintendent of small yarn mill. Best of references. No. 5552.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer spinning or weaving. Experienced on white and colored goods, yarns, hosiery and mop weaving. No. 5553.

WANT position as music instructor. 20 years experience; bands, orchestras, bugle corps. Harmonica bands, adult and juvenile. Wife also musician. Let us start a musical organization in your mill town. No. 5554.

WANT position as office man or shipping clerk. Age 21. Two years in college. Graduate Southern Business University. Know bookkeeping, also shipping. No. 5555.

WANT position as electrician or master mechanic—or both. Experienced in some of the largest plants in the South. Best of references. No. 5556.

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WANT position as overseer winding or winding and twisting. Can give satisfaction. References. No. 5558.

WANT position as overseer carding. Would like place in N. C., but will go anywhere. Now employed but wish to change. Best of references. No. 5559.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer carding or spinning or both. Capable, efficient and experienced. No. 5560.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or as second hand in large mill. Can give satisfaction. (From this man's letter we judge him to be well educated.) No. 5561.

WANT day position as overseer weaving. Now employed at night. Can give best of references and satisfaction. No. 5562.



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The handling of rayon in any loom is a matter of some considerable difficulty. However, in the shuttle-change type the non-limitation of the shuttle, the filling

package, the spindle, or the control of the filling in the shuttle gives it a great advantage and makes it the *only automatic loom* which will handle this difficult problem in a satisfactory manner. There is consequently no reason why fabrics made either wholly or partly of rayon should not be woven automatically on shuttle-change looms with the same relative economy and success as in the case of all-cotton fabrics.

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1. It will use any type of filling package.
2. The change of filling is effected without any violent mechanical motion and without the slightest strain on the yarn.

3. The loom will use any kind or type of shuttle using any friction device, spindle, or shuttle eye which may be desired.

4. It will use a small shuttle so essential in the weaving of fine fabrics.

5. In this type of loom there is no possibility of a defect in the fabric due to the lashing in of ends from the spent bobbin.

6. This loom produces a quality of fabric that *cannot be equalled in any other type of loom.*

Prominent mills producing high quality fabrics through use of the Stafford Automatic Shuttle-Changing Loom are located in all parts of the United States and Canada. Write us so that you may know more about the performance of this loom.



30

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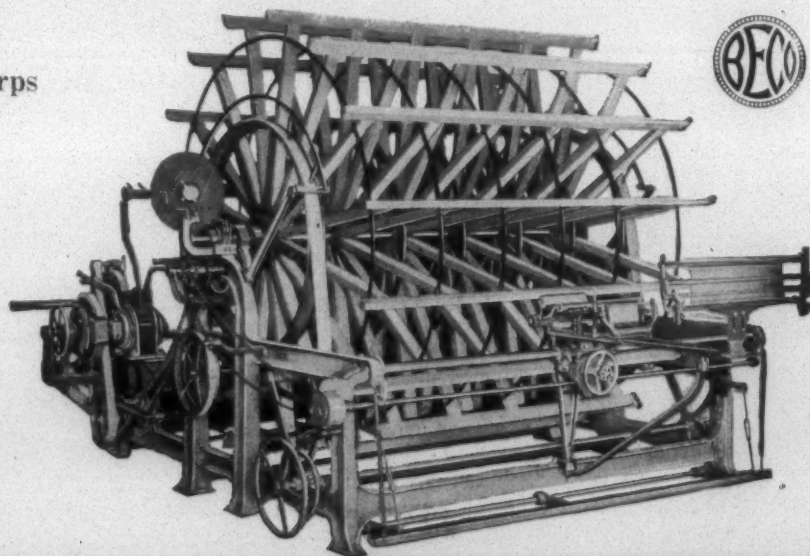
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HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 15, 1928.

News of the Mill Villages

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Cape Fear Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

This mill runs full time, day and night, with a fine and happy set of people.

Mrs. Joe Tyler, who has been real sick, is improving, to the delight of her friends.

Mr. Carl Britt and Miss Lucile Lockwood, surprised their friends by getting married a few days ago. They are making their home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Simmons, of Laurel Hill spent last weekend here.

Fair week was greatly enjoyed. Our mill stopped Thursday afternoon, so that everyone could attend, and most everybody went.

Grannie Wiggs (Mrs. Sneed) of Laurel Hill spent fair week with us, and wished that Aunt Becky could have been with her to ride the horses on the "merry go-round."

Miss Margaret Ward left home to attend the fair, on Thursday afternoon, and returned as the bride of Mr. Cleo Johnson. The young couple will make their home in Fayetteville. They have the good wishes of all their friends.

BIDDIE.

SHELBYVILLE, TENN.

Shelbyville Mills, Inc.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We have one of the best running jobs we know of, with about 230 broad looms in operation.

This is a go-getter bunch, too, and they are after 100 per cent production. Mr. C. N. Jones has promised a banquet, if we get 100 per cent production for six successive weeks, and the overseers are determined to get the treat. They are looking mighty hungry, too.

The new bungalows for overseers are completed—seven in all, and eight bungalows for loomfixers are ready to occupy, and the boys are

moving in. We hope to have a real bungalow village soon.

Our new slasher control is giving perfect satisfaction. You just ought to see how fine our spinning runs, good filling and warp make good cloth, and happy weavers.

We are after Echota Cotton Mills (Calhoun, Ga.) goat, and think we have it, as we never hear anything from them, now.

We were all glad to learn of the 100 per cent production, at Columbia Mills, Columbia, Tenn., 47 miles from here, and about the big time they had; that is our "Sister" mill, and we rejoice in its success.

Our church, Sunday school, clubs and school are all progressing. Come to see us, Aunt Becky.

CHEVY ACK.

LAUREL, MISS.

Laurel Mills

Everything is running smoothly here, and cold weather is just around the corner.

Miss Mae Lindsay and Mr. Dave Parrish, were married Saturday, at the Court House, and have the best wishes of the community.

Mrs. Clifton Keen, of Lena, Miss., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Hughes, of 11th Avenue.

Mrs. R. M. Pittman's father, Mr. J. C. Lock, died Thursday night. He was nearly seventy-two years old. Mrs. Pittman has the sympathy of all her friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Mack Jones, Mrs. J. T. Smallwood, Mrs. H. W. Smallwood, and two daughters, Irma and Jean, were visiting Mr. H. W. Smallwood in the Sanitorium, Sunday. His condition is much improved and it is hoped that he will soon be back home.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Moody entertained their department (the Seniors) of West Laurel Baptist church, at a Halloween party, in their spacious home. There were all kinds of witches and spooks around, and a special witches corner, where all

could learn their fate. There were also games, and everybody had a grand time.

Mrs. Bell Lindsay is visiting her daughter, in McComb, for a few days.

"Aunt Becky" come and pay a visit to "the best State," sometime.

JUST ME.

OPP, ALA.

Nicolas Cotton Mill

This mill is now running full time, day and night. Mr. W. A. Smith is carder and spinner, assisted by Mr. McVay, in spinning and E. O. Holley in carding; J. M. Woods overseer at night. Mr. S. J. Hunter is overseer weaving, assisted by C. W. Middleton, at night; O. G. Holley, is overseer cloth room; G. W. Robbins, master mechanic, assisted by Mr. Caden at night.

We have a few cases of measles—otherwise the health of our community is good.

Miss Trudie Holley entertained her friends with a lovely party recently.

Aunt Becky, we are enjoying your story very much; we think it is the best we have had.

SCRAP.

BLACKSBURG, S. C.

Department Heads of Mill Honored

A banquet was given Saturday night at the Ideal Cafe, by the Broad River Mill management, in honor of the heads of its departments, as a token of good will and interest of the spirit of co-operation. R. E. Cline, general manager, and W. M. Moore, superintendent, received and entertained the guests. A sumptuous repast of 50 plates was served by Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Sanders, proprietors of the Ideal Cafe. The pastors of the Blacksburg churches were special guests of the delightful occasion.

Becky Ann's Own Page

AMONG THE MILLS

By Aunt Becky

Am taking a few little trips among the mills, now, and may not always be on the spot to see just what goes in the HOME SECTION. But Mr. Hunt, who makes up the forms for me, is truly interested in having our little paper the very best possible, and we can safely trust him in my absence.

My last trip was to dear old Newberry, where we lived for about 15 years, and to Columbia, S. C., and in both places, we secured a nice list of renewals and new subscriptions.

Newberry Cotton Mills and people with Mr. Zack Wright as president, and Mr. J. Marion Davis, as superintendent, is one of the most progressive mills and communities in the South. There are no illiterates, but many High School and college graduates among the employes. All the section men, second hands, overseers, the superintendent and the mill, take the Bulletin,—around 70 strong.

The only way people leave Newberry Cotton Mill, is "feet foremost" and boxed up. They never leave voluntarily and, they are all interested in making homes of the houses they live in. There are flowers everywhere, and good gardens.

The new, beautiful and commodious community house, is the center of social attraction, both for the mill community and the city. In fact there is no "class distinction" between the city and Newberry Mill. Willowbrook Park, the prettiest gathering place in the city, and in the center of Newberry mill village has brought the town to the mill. Town folks have learned to love and appreciate mill people for their true worth and nobility of character, and the mill people have learned that town folks are not really "snobbish."

Mr. Zack Wright, the president, would take it as a personal insult, if any of his people should be "high hatted." There never was a man more close to his people, nor one more loyal to them.

Mr. Davis, the superintendent, began work here, when a small bare foot boy, has never worked anywhere else, and for 27 years has been in his present position. He is mayor of Newberry, elected by an overwhelming majority, and an active leader in the mill Baptist church Sunday school.

Mr. Waits, carder, is another great Sunday school worker,—so is Mr. J. Y. Jones, the spinner. Mr. Walt Hardeman, overseer weaving

has been on the job for years—and is one of the best. "The best in everything" seems to be the motto here, and we don't believe that in all the South there is another organization in every way equal to that of Newberry Cotton Mills.

Mr. W. H. Still, our little (?) representative, —, had just been to the mills in Columbia, but I found ten that he didn't and had a nice visit among the mills; was royally entertained in the homes of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Henson of Palmetto Mills, and Mr. and Mrs. Boling, at Olympia. He is general master mechanic for all Pacific Mills, and has everything electrical, in his lovely home.

At Richland and Capital City Mills, Mr. A. C. Boling, master mechanic, has been on the job 30 years,—ever since he was 20 years old. The mills have changed hands several times,—"superintendents come and go," but "Boling stays on forever."

The Richland mill has been in operation about 31 years, with the same engine, and at one time ran day and night for seven years, and has always pulled around 900 horse power, though built for 750. All of which shows what good care will do for an engine.

My next trip will probably be around in Georgia and Alabama.

"DUM DORA" WRITE AGAIN

Such a nice letter from Stonewall, Mississippi, but not properly signed with true name so we can't use it. "Dum Dora," all editors must know the names of correspondents,—though we don't publish the names if writer objects.

AUNT BECKY.

LOOKING BEYOND HIS NOSE

Recently a manufacturer proposed to sell a certain kind of product direct to a big mill superintendent, and "cut out the middle man's" or traveling salesman's profit. It sounded mighty nice, and it would seem that the superintendent would have jumped at the chance to save money for his company.

But that superintendent can see beyond his nose, and is not blinded by selfishness and avarice. This was his answer:

"I appreciate your offer. I am here to save all I can for the company; but in saving a few dollars in cold hard cash, one often loses something worth infinitely more. John Jones has been calling on me for orders 15 long years, and I'd feel mean to take that job away from him. He has to live. His visits are always worth something to me. He brings me news and bright ideas

not found in papers or books. He is optimistic and enthusiastic and always 'peps' me up. He helps me,— incidentally the company, of which I am a part. I couldn't cut him off and feel right about it, so I'll continue to be a friend to the traveling man."

THE TEACHER

He never wandered far from his own town.

The little hamlet where he lived and died.

And yet his pupils traveled up and down

The whole wide world of town and countryside.

He sought no honor to adorn his name

Nor dreamed of crowns that tarnish and grow dim;

But those he taught achieved undying fame

And in their triumph hour remembered him.

He had no time to mold the wide worlds life

Or take a hand in the affairs of state;

But others did he send into the strife

And through them helped to shape his people's fate

He won no earthly riches for himself.

He had no time to waste in seeking gold.

But every day bestowed on him a pelf

Of love whose value never could be told.

—CLARENCE E. FLYNN.

TO BE SURE HE COULD

"What does a fellow mean when he says that he can manage his wife?"

"He means that he can make her do anything that she wants to do."

A GOOD TIME

"Now, Johnny," said the mother of the young hostess to the little boy guest. "I want you to feel perfectly at home."

"Huh," growled Johnny. "I don't want to feel at home. I want to have a good time!"

AMONG THE MILLS

By W. H. SULL

Aunt Becky:

I have lots of fun traveling for the Bulletin—the best textile paper published. Every mill man who sees beyond his nose wants it, and

and knows darn well he needs it, if he expects to keep up with textile progress.

I enjoyed stopping at Orangeburg and Bamberg, where I. N. Dunn, is general superintendent. He has a way of making a fellow feel at home, and all his overseers are high type men,—all taking the **Bulletin** and **Home Section**, and like them both.

Well, I just about had my mind made up that I'd make my future home at either Orangeburg or Bamberg; then I went to Charleston and the Williamston Mills, and found such fine people I wanted to stay there.

Mr. T. L. Lewis, manager, is as fine as can be. His mill is not a new one by any means, but they can do enough business in day time, without running at night, and have a fine bunch of overseers.

J. F. Davis is carder; A. G. Grove, spinner; J. A. Ross, weaver; John R. Webster, napper.

PACOLET, S. C.

Pacolet Mills

Miss Pauline Berry celebrated her 16th birthday with a party Saturday night. Those enjoying the party were: Misses Geneva Hollifield, Myrtle Howell, Francena Kirby, Viola Pose, Louise Guyton, Virginia Holmes, Nita Berry, Lois Kirby, Wilma Parson, Niti Henly, Sarah Harmon, Josephine Motts, Ruth Rhendols, Eunice Bryant, Reba Parlier, Leila Loving, Albert Osment, Whitman Carson, Robinett, Alford Parker, Valoree Pugh, Carrol Brown, George Howell, Kirby, Reda Smith, Clarence Berry, Voyce Berry, Lee Teaster, Fred Glass, A. G. Rhendols, and Emmitt Thompson.

Mrs. Harold, Mrs. Esfell Valentine and family and Frank Harold visited friends in Union, Sunday.

Miss Pauline Berry visited friends and relatives in Jonesville last week.

Mrs. C. M. and Louise Mabry were among the shoppers in Spartanburg Saturday.

Miss Jessie Foster, Miss Hasie Mae Harrold, Eddie Wells and Frank Harrold attended Montgomery Theatre Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Rodgers were visiting in our town last week.

This is all I know; but until I turn to wrinkles, I'll be

DIMPLES.

—In Textile Tribune.

LAURINBURG, N. C.

Brothers Separated Fifty Years, Reunited

Dear Aunt Becky:

I have been absent quite awhile, but here I come again. We are glad

to say our mills are now running full time, and we have very little sickness, though I am at present unable to work, but hope to be, soon.

There was a very nice "social" at the home of Miss Mable Sanford, recently; games, contests, and refreshments were all enjoyed. Mrs. Kate Ploft, won the prize.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John D. Patterson, a little son.

After half a century's separation, neither knowing of the other's existence, Henry Michael of this city, and his brother Charles, of Leavenworth, Kansas, were recently reunited. Charles was taken from Ellsworth, by his mother, when he was two years old. About a month ago he learned that a family of Michaels lived in Ellsworth and investigated, and soon the brothers were reunited. They both served in the Spanish-American war, and were in the same engagements.

JUST LOTTIE.

YORK, S. C.

Aunt Becky:

I was awful sorry I missed the correspondents dinner at the Imperial Hotel. I went all the way to Greenville for that shrimp salad I was hoping to get at the dinner, and to give an account of my self; Mr. Horton, our master mechanic and I were walking over the city, and when we returned to the Textile Hall the "big-time" was over at the Imperial. (Give us a better alibi, Charles!—Aunt Becky).

The Ladies Aid Society and members of the Sunday school enjoyed a most delightful party Friday night in the community hall at the Neely Mill. Mrs. Kate Black, leader, was assisted in entertaining by Miss Myme Shillinglaw; following the games, sandwiches and coffee were served.

Messrs. E. A. Horton, E. L. Bennett, G. W. Ferguson and Charles Curry, attended the Textile Exposition in Greenville.

Charles Curry and Mrs. B. M. Nivens attended the State Fair in Columbia, S. C., Thursday.

Charles LeRoy Curry.

GASTONIA, N. C.

Gray Mill News

Faysoux, the hypnotist, drew a large crowd Friday and Saturday nights, when he performed in the Community House, for the benefit of the Boy Scouts. Several boys and girls of the community were hypnotised, and sure did some high stepping.

Saturday was "Scout exhibit day" and was well attended: There was a good program at 6:30 p. m. and several honorable awards were

made. L. R. Parks, presented to Mr. and Mrs. Shille each, a sofa pillow, made by the Scouts. A pillow was also presented to each of committee,—as follows: Messrs. M. R. Adams, S. B. Love, J. H. Fagan, and D. C. Dlinger.

Mr. Shille presented three honor medals to Scouts, Rufe Hall, Boyd Welch, and Norris Stewart; — the latter has been in the hospital several weeks with a bruised ankle, but is improving.

Mr. L. C. Love has a new trailer in which to carry his dogs when he goes hunting, and hunting season is almost here.

Mr. Will Parker and family, from High Shoals, visited at the home of Mr. L. R. Parker, Sunday.

Miss Mattie Strickland visited Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Davis, Sunday.

FAY.

MACON, GA.

Atlantic Cotton Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

Permit me to thank you for your nice letter received several days ago; I thank you also for recognizing me as one of the family of "Happy Boosters" for our fine Southern mills.

As I have already told you of Mr. L. W. Green being with us as our general superintendent; he is most ably assisted by the following overseers:

Mr. James Oates, overseer carding department, Mr. Geo. H. Parker, overseer spinning department, Mr. R. L. James, overseer twisting and winding department, Mr. D. H. Arrington, shipping clerk, Mr. S. F. Mailey, master mechanic.

The above men are members of the Pivot Club that I mentioned formerly, and are loved by every employee of our happy family.

Aunt Becky, I am sincerely sorry that I did not attend your's and Mr. Clark's banquet over in Greenville. —I note from the Home Section where you have declared it as being a success; I am sure it was. Aunt Becky—I can not recall a single time that any of your undertakings, did not prove a success from beginning to end.

We are making good merchandise, for we have good people to make it with; our whole organization seems to be prosperous and happy; our pass word is nothing more than a "Smile;" it is one of these "stay put kind," and does not wash off Aunt Becky.

One of the beautiful events for the past week was a banquet given by the Pivot Club, having as their guests all members of the A. C. M. Woman Club, also the members of the Young Ladies Social Club and a few other visitors from the city, I am afraid that Mr. James ate too

much barbecue, as he has reported not feeling so well today. One other social affair for the past week was a wennie roast sponsored by Mr. Green, for his Sunday school class of Intermediate boys.

The Fair has just come to a close, and I might say that it was quite a success.

I know of no sickness on our village at this time, other than Mr. James, and I feel that he will soon be all right again.

Kindest personal regards to you, I am

DUTCH.

WESTMINSTER, S. C.

Oconee Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are still on full time. The weather just getting suitable for working folks. The new machinery in the card room is being installed this week. The adding of steam-heat for carding and spinning, is going on very fast.

Mr. T. L. O'Kelley, outside foreman, for the Oconee Mills Company, is quite sick, suffering from high-blood pressure. Also, Mr. J. V. Owens, overseer day carding, has been very sick the past week. We hope both will soon be better.

Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Whitfield, of Anderson, S. C., visited in the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Hair, Sunday.

Mrs. H. D. Dickson and children, accompanied by Mr. T. T. Posey and Miss Helen Hair, were in Anderson, Wednesday, for the Fair.

Mrs. Marie Harden has been unable for some time to walk; has a sore foot, but it is some better now.

Mr. Styles Crump and Miss Ina Sprouse, spent Tuesday at the Fair in Anderson, S. C.

"Slim" had quite a time 'possum hunting; I believe he got sick of 'possum before he got home—or by the time his wife got through with him! Don't you?

Aunt Becky, the story get's better; I hope it will end good.

SUNSHINE.

(Slim's 'possum hunt gave our readers quite a thrill; the wonderful part of it, was how everything reminded him of something, or somebody, in the mill.—Aunt Becky.)

CAMDEN, S. C.

Hermitage Mill News. A Fine Sunday School

Dear Aunt Becky:

The girls of our village met at the community house Thursday night, October 26th and organized a club which was named "The Good Time Club." The following officers were elected: Mrs. D. L. Jones, president; Miss Margaret Myers,

vice-president; Miss Dessie McClen-don, secretary and treasurer; Miss Pearlle Wealch, assistant secretary and treasurer. Each Thursday night will be our meeting night.

Thursday, November 1st, Mrs. R. E. Davis and Miss Margaret Myers entertained the members of the G. F. Club; sandwiches and hot chocolate were served and they were enjoyed by all. Many good times are expected in the future.

The mill school gave a Halloween party at the school house on the night of October 27, for the benefit of the school library. The party was a success and was greatly enjoyed by all.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Drew Threatt, a fine baby girl, October 19th.

Mr. H. T. West has resigned as overseer of spinning; Mr. B. M. Simpson has resigned as night overseer of spinning, to accept the position of overseer of spinning at the Hartsville Cotton Mill, Hartsville, S. C. Mr. A. V. Wright, formerly overseer of spinning at Hartsville, S. C., has become overseer of spinning. Mr. Dewey Sauls, formerly second hand of spinning at the Olympia Mill, Columbia, S. C., has become night overseer of spinning.

Mrs. W. H. Carr, of Columbus, Ga., left Camden Sunday morning for Raleigh, N. C., where she will join her husband, and return together to their home in Columbus.

Mrs. J. A. Crolley and Miss Carrie Crolley are visiting Mrs. Crolley's daughter, Mrs. M. A. Pearson in Darlington, S. C.

Mrs. Alice Kelly is suffering from an attack of heart trouble, at the home of her son, Mr. B. D. Kelly, Hermitage Mill.

Sunday, October 28, was election day at the Hermitage Baptist church. Sunday school for new officers and teachers:

Class No. 1, Miss Maggis Twitty; Class No. 2, Miss Mamie Sunn; Class No. 3, Mr. S. H. Twitty; Class No. 4, Mrs. W. B. Dial; Class No. 5, Mr. Lester Carns; Class No. 6, Mrs. J. H. Sinclair; Class No. 4, Mr. G. C. Davis; Class No. 8, Mrs. Myers; Class No. 9, Mr. G. F. Marshall. Mr. C. N. Lominac is superintendent; Mr. E. R. Hunter, secretary and treasurer; attendance was 264 and offering \$23.00. Rev. L. C. Norman, is pastor.

We are proud of our Sunday school but there is still room for improvement.

DICK.

WAXHAW, N. C.

Rodman-Heath Mills

We certainly had a wonderful prayer meeting at the Little Chapel, here, Sunday night; it was the best meeting the writer has been at in many days. Mr. Ernest Sneed, was

in charge and read from the Second Chapter of James. Mr. Sneed also explained the bible as he went along. Ernest is a mighty fine fellow and we are glad to see him taking a part in such noble work and trust he will keep it up. We have a mighty good Sunday school here and visitors will find a warm welcome any time. When you have such preaching, prayer meetings, and Sunday school, as we have, everything is bound to prosper.

Miss Pearl Rodman gave a prize to the one in Sunday school who could draw the best picture of the ark; Anderson Brown won first prize, Henry Broom second prize, and Mrs. Daisy Broom, third prize.

Mr. John Stanton and family spent the week-end in Monroe.

Miss Mattie Long was a visitor to her parents at Mineral Springs over the week-end.

Mr. Geo. Brown and Mr. Bartley Helms of Mt. Holly, were Waxhaw visitors Saturday.

Say, Aunt Becky, the writer hasn't seen you for some time, how about paying us a visit? We will do all in our power to make you feel at home.

Opportunity

"For the best verse hasn't been rhymed yet.

The best house hasn't been planned,

The highest peak hasn't been climbed yet,

The mightiest rivers aren't spanned;

Don't worry and fret, faint hearted. The chances have just begun,

For the best jobs haven't been started,

The best work hasn't been done."

MOLLIE.

BELMONT, N. C.

D. P. Stowe to Direct Scout Drive

Announcement is made by Arthur K. Winget, county chairman of the annual drive for the budget for the Piedmont Council, Boy Scouts of America, that Mr. D. P. Stowe has accepted the chairmanship for the town of Belmont. Mr. Stowe was unanimously elected to this position by the Belmont local council Wednesday afternoon. The drive in Belmont will be put on the week of November 19th as part of the county-wide simultaneous drive for funds for this cause.

Mr. Stowe is secretary and treasurer of the Perfection Spinning Mill, a member of the firm of W. H. and D. P. Stowe and is closely identified with other leading business enterprises of the town, including several of its textile plants. The committee and Chairman Winget are delighted that Mr. Stowe has consented to act in this capacity.

For Her Children's Sake

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS

(Continued from Last Week)

Then they went to the barn and had a negro to hitch up the light wagon and go to the station for Beverly's trunk.

In the kitchen Aunt Mandy was indulging in her accustomed habit—talking to herself. Having the welfare of Emily and the children at heart, she felt justified in keeping posted, and had been eavesdropping from the dining room, hearing all that had passed. When George Beverly wrote that notice as dictated by Trent she watched through the keyhole, bitterly resentful, and when she saw him spit on the wadded sheet of paper, dash it into Trent's face, then knock him down, she was actually stricken speechless with amazement — paralyzed with fear,—and watched on fascinated, think that a big man like Sam Trent couldn't possibly be killed by the fist of so small an antagonist.

When she had finally gotten dinner ready and called them to the table, she waited on Beverly as if he had been a god, though unobtrusively, and when he turned to her and said:

"Auntie, I've persuaded Mr. Trent to board me, and if you cook such delicious meals every day, he can just bet I'll get my money's worth," he had won her completely.

"Dar's one thing sho'!" commented Aunt Mandy as she now watched them walking in the barn yard, evidently good friends. "Dat man am a bawn debil of a fighter, an' he sho' Lawd put de fixins on Marse Sam! Neber seed nuffin lak dat befo. Hoo! Marse Sam des sprawled on de flo lak a dead beef an' den he ups an' shakes han's wid de knocker-down, an' den begs him to do it agin! Lawd! I des wish I could see Mis' Emily an' tell her 'bout dat. An' he ain't gwine 'er bodder her! Glory! An' he gwine 'er study books! I mussen tell nuffin, do, kase he gwine 'er 'sprise her. Hoo! Dis here des lak what I hearn Mis' Emily read outten books. Dar ain't no tellin' what 'll come o' dis. Marse Sam is a mitey fine looking man when he's spruced up, an' if he git to puttin on quality airs an' actin like a fine gemerlan, he'll sho cut de shine offen some o' de high steppers. I hearn Mis' Emily say meny a time, dat if he had a had a chanct when he wuz young he would a bin a leader in de communiky. Hoo! Lawd! An' he gwiner 'er knuckle down to books now when he 38 year ole!"

Emily passed a very restless night and in spite of every endeavor to appear happy and cheerful before the children, Monday morning found her exceedingly nervous and ill at ease. Paul and Paula were up early, eager to start to school. This first day would be spent in grading new pupils and getting everything in proper shape for successful work.

The twins had never attended a graded school, but

They're All There

From the doffer boys, the spinners, the weavers on up to the overseers, superintendents and even the mill owners, they're all there in the

Becky Ann Books

Aunt Becky Ann (Mrs. Ethel Thomas) writes of Southern mill life as no other author has ever done. Her thrilling romances throb with life and love in the mill villages, grip your interest and hold it to the last line.

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Nobody's Business

By Goe McGee

L-O-V-E

This thing you call love is a serious malady. It struck me the first time between the simern tree and the school house. I was 17 and so was she. She had brown hair, but mine was nearly white. We were just returning from big recess and the feeling biffed me suddenly. She was pretty. She had 60 brown stockings and a calico dress and a few others things.

As soon as that dart pierced my diaphragm I began to feel dierent. My heart picked up about 45 extra beats per minute. My mouth got very dry, and my chest started to heaving. I first thought I was falling a victim to paralysis, but it wasn't that—it was love and not the puppy kind that dies as the sun sets. I was so bashful when I was a youngster I wouldn't stand around in a crowd and watch a cow switch her tail, and timidity was my middle name.

I never did "let on" to Sallie Lou that I had fallen in love with her, but just as soon as I got home from school that afternoon I went straight to the goober patch and dug a pocketful of nice goobers and took them to her the next day. I picked sweet gum for her every chance, and I carried her a cute long roasted sweet potato once, and she appreciated it too.

I sat close to Sallie Lou and when she wanted her slate licked, I would always lick it clean for her. She didn't have no sponge, and I didn't have any either, and I had about worn out my elbow wiping my own slate, so licking her slate was a real pleasure. She and I were in the same classes, and I wouldn't have "turned her down" at spelling if she had spelt cat with two a's. Gosh, I loved that girl.

In 4 or 5 weeks I was simply pitiful. I got where I couldn't eat anything, and buttermilk and cornbread choked me to death. Lumps formed in my throat and the stuff couldn't get by on its way down. I polished my brogan shoes every morning before going to school; I used the skimmings off dish-water for that purpose. I kept my pockets full of smelling bugs that I caught down on the pond, and I smelt fairly good all the time.

This love business drifted on and on for nearly 2 months. I thought I would die if I didn't see Sallie Lou every day, but one Sunday night I went to her house to call on her and just as I oozed up on the front pi-izzar, I saw her jump out of Bill Simkins lap where she had been setting for no telling how long, and I turned around and flew home, and never fell in love no more till I was about 25, and I got over that. I got married. Love is not only sweet, it's dangerous.

had been assured by their former teacher that they could stand an examination for eighth grade at least, and they were eager for the test. They had not depended upon the four-months' district school alone but together with Emily, they had spent rainy days and long winter evenings in hard study, encouraged by their mother who assured them that they should have every advantage when they grew older.

When Paul and Paula had gone, Emily sank on her knees and prayed:

"Oh, my heavenly Father, give me grace and strength for the trials of this day. Show me my duty and give me courage to perform it. Give me a clean heart and a clear conscience—oh, God, and let that peace which passeth all understanding abide with me. Thou, who knoweth all things, knowest my heart. Have I sinned in turning away from my husband? Is he my husband in thy sight? Does marriage without mutual love, receive Thy sanction and blessing? These are questions, oh God, that I cannot decide. Help me to understand Thy will, and to do what Thou wouldn't have me do."

Emily wondered if she must go to Captain Smitherman and tell him her situation. To do so was terribly humiliating to her sensitive nature, but this would be better than being "found out." She went to the welfare building resolved to lay her heart bare to the old gentleman and trust him to be merciful. But she did not see him that morning. Minnie Gray, his niece, was on hand to acquaint Emily with a part of her duties and the morning passed off so pleasantly that Emily almost forgot to worry or wonder.

Paul and Paula had carried a light lunch but Emily ran home for dinner, which had been cooked with breakfast and left in the warming closet. As she sat alone, enjoying the novelty of having no outside chores to do—no pigs, chickens, cows or calves to see after—she couldn't help wishing for a glass of fresh sweet milk.

Just then, some one rapped on the back porch and her heart leaped to her throat. Her breath almost stopped, and she sat still as a mouse. Surely Sam wouldn't come to the back door, she thought; and trying to control her nervous agitation she arose just as the call came again—loud and insistent.

On reaching the door and opening it, she was amazed to see one of the plantation negroes, standing in the yard with old Bloss!

"Howdy, Mis' Emily," came the greeting, with hat off, eyes rolling comically, and a broad, good-natured grin on his honest old black face. Uncle Ned bowed low before her. Bloss was nibbling the grass, happy as a well trained cow could be.

"Yassum! Marse Sam 'lowed you'd need a cow an' sont ye one, wid he's compelmments, long wid-dis." And Uncle Ned handed her a letter.

"Tie Bloss to the wood house, Uncle Ned, and come in," said Emily tremulously. "You must have some dinner, and you must see my house." She was fighting for time

to get her self in hand. What could it mean? Had Sam Trent relented? Dashing into the house, she tore open the letter, and the first thing she saw was a check for \$50.00. With heart pounding to almost suffocation, she read:

"My Dear Wife:

"You have gone your way and I will not trouble you. All I ask is that you do not come home until you are invited. The enclosed check will cover your immediate needs, perhaps, and you can expect the same each month. I shall pay Aunt Mandy myself. Am sure you will be glad to have one of the cows. If there is anything else you need or want from home send word by Uncle Ned. Give my love to the children. Sam."

When Uncle Ned came up on the back porch, Emily met him, eager-eyed, cheeks flushed and hands trembling. She showered him with questions, but Uncle Ned was as loyal to Sam as Aunt Mandy was to her; and all he would say was:

"Deed, Mistis, I doan know nuffin 'tall 'bout nuffin,—I des cum 'long with ole Bloss an de letter lak Marse Sam say." He didn't even know that Sam had company—or who had written the letter for him!

Had Emily obeyed the first impulse of her heart, she would have written a warm letter of appreciation to Sam. But the fact that some one must read the missive for him chilled her. Then, too, he had only done his duty—why praise him for it?

It was just a short, cool note of thanks that Uncle Ned carried home, but a load had been lifted from Emily's heart and a song of thanksgiving trembled on her lips as she returned to her duties in the welfare building.

CHAPTER VI

Needless to say, Emily's thoughts were all of Sam that afternoon and her heart sang, "Thank God, Thank God!" while she tried to concentrate her mind on the list of books she was numbering and registering.

She couldn't understand Sam's sudden change of attitude. She wondered what could have happened. That something had happened, she was sure; but try as she would she could arrive at no satisfactory conclusion.

Buh why did he not want her to come home? Had he really and truly given her up—renounced her as his wife? And was the \$50.00 per month "conscience money" paid because he considered it his duty to provide for the needs of his children? Well! it would not be hard to submit to his wishes—she didn't want to see him or the old home, ever, any more, she thought, defiantly. But somehow it was just a bit galling to know that Sam could give her and the children up so easily.

She read and re-read the letter. She examined the check and noted the queer cramped signature supposed to be his name, always recognized and accepted by his banker. "Fifty dollars each month," the letter said. Who had written it? The chirography was strange—a large

KERSHAW, S. C.

Kershaw Mill News

Mr. Brunson Whitley went to the hospital this week to undergo an operation for appendicitis; and is getting along as well as could be expected; we hope he will soon be back home with his family.

Mr. Claud Trader, has been on the sick list this week, but think he is improving some now.

Mr. C. S. Smith has also been on the sick list this week; we hope he will soon be out again.

This place is coming right to the front; we have two more new cars here now. Mr. T. E. Lattimore, overseer of weaving, has a new Ford, and Mr. J. B. Bozeman, secretary and treasurer, has a new Buick.

Mr. J. E. Love of Fort Mill was a visitor here Monday; he has had some bad luck; he had his fingers cut badly.

Mr. Tillman Howell, the Standard oil man here, met with a bad accident Monday morning, when the truck he was driving turned over and caught him beneath it. He was hurt very badly and was rushed to the hospital, and now he is doing as well as could be expected.

A READER.

FRIES, VA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

It may seem a little early in the season to begin writing about the snowfall, nevertheless we have had a small one already.

We are glad you were pleased with the dinner for the correspondents at Greenville only wish we could have been fortunate enough to have been there and met the folks, and Gee McGee. Do not mean to insinuate that he is not "FOLKS." Indeed judging from his writings he must be real folksy.

At the meeting of our local Textile Club last Friday evening, a report of those attending the Greenville show from our mill was made; there were, about fourteen of us down there, and of course we couldn't tell it all in one session; too much of it. Suffice it to say that we all got an eyefull, but a fellow could spend the whole of a week at the show and then fail to see all that was there.

We would like to shake hands with Mr. Clark for the way he wrote up the indecent conduct of some of the visitors there; wish all the editors of our many southern daily newspapers were as pronounced in their views as Mr. Clark is; then, it would not be such a hard task to enforce our Prohibition laws.

Our Halloween party was a great success and well attended. Miss Annie Lyons got the prize for the most appropriate costume.

GEORGIA CRACKER.

WHITMIRE, S. C.

A Community Council Organized

Recently, Miss Julia Irby, community worker, called together the representatives of the different organizations, hoping to work out a plan for strengthening the spirit of co-operation. Rev. J. W. Speake, Industrial Worker for S. C. M. E. Conference, addressed the meeting, bringing helpful suggestions for united effort.

A Community Council was organized as fol-

lows: J. D. Templeton and John Barnwell of the Mill; Mrs. J. M. McKittrick, P. T. A., R. C. Lake, school; Mayor J. W. Gary; Town Council; M. E. Abrams, laymen; Miss Julia Irby, community worker; several teachers and the pastors of the different churches, and representatives from the J. O. A. M., Red Men and Masons.

This council will meet the second Monday night in each month.

LANGLEY, S. C.

Langley Mill Village News

Our basketball team is one of the best, and has beaten every team in the Horse Creek Valley.

The revival conducted by Dr. Taylor of Batesburg, in the Methodist church here, resulted in fifteen additions to the church.

Our pastor, Rev. J. B. Chick of the Baptist church has had a contest going in Sunday school, and Mr. J. D. Long's class has increased 80 per cent, due to live workers like I. T. Harvey, who was seen Sunday gathering a car load of boys and girls for this class.

Mr. S. O. Clark, overseer spinning, had to buy a pair of suspenders to avoid an embarrassing situation. He carries so much lead and fishing tackle in his pockets that he came near losing his pants while walking in the park.

Mr. I. T. Harvey, general overseer carding, Mr. J. W. Duncan, honorable representative from Aiken County, and B. K. Kennon were guests of Clemson College three days last week, and are enthusiastic in their report of hospitalities extended them.

We are glad to welcome Mr. Jim Duncan of Hogansville, Ga., and also Mr. C. C. Markins and family, of Thomaston, Ga., to Langley.

Sorry to report Mr. Bob Smith, (cook for the Owl Club) on the sick list after spending the week-end in Augusta, Ga. Look out Bob—you are getting too old to live such a high life.

We are glad to have with us, Mr. Arthur McElveen, son of our superintendent. Arthur is a live wire to have in any plant. He is making tests on general improvement on weaving and slashing.

Mr. A. L. Buck, our "Baby Boy," overseer of slashing, has been a wonderful help in the revival meeting, tooting his horn for the orchestra, and his help truly was appreciated.

When Mr. D. T. Long walked into his class room Sunday and found 85 boys and girls present, he sure was a proud man, and remarked that somebody had been doing good work.

Superintendent McElveen visited this class, and declared it to be the best looking bunch he ever saw, with the exception of Mr. I. T. Harvey, and you ought to have seen him blush.

Mr. Clarence Holsenback, overseer cloth and napper room, Mr. Crep Smith, and Mr. Tom Smoke, went hunting and fishing, and report 75 squirrels and 100 pounds fish. Some tale!

Miss Marie McHauley, popular time-keeper of carding departments, No. 1 and No. Mills, and several other girls of the card room, fixed a nice fish and oyster supper for the superintendent, overseers, second hands and section men, at the "Owls' Club," last Monday night, and the treat was duly enjoyed and appreciated.

And if you ever saw folks that enjoy eating, you ought to have seen one of the

THREE BLACK CROWS.

bold, firm, plain hand, expressing strength of character and tenacity of purpose. What did it all mean anyway? But wouldn't the children be glad to get old Bloss? It was good of Sam to send their favorite. Poor Sam! how lonely he must be on the old farm, alone these long evenings—no one to cheer him up—and unable to read! And he was her husband. God had blessed their union with twins, the sweetest in the world. How terrible to be separated! Emily sighed.

She was spared the humiliation of explaining to Captain Smitherman; yet, she did not after all, feel perfectly happy. She had carried her point, yet there was a sense of loss—an uncomfortable, persistent questioning of conscience. Oh, for a congenial friend with whom she might discuss perplexing problems and find relief for an overburdened heart! Sister Nell? Oh no! She could never understand, or sympathize really. Nell must know she was saved, but—she couldn't let her see "beneath the surface."

She was glad when, at 2:30, Miss Gray said they would go now and get ready for the "opening" of the building that evening at 7:30. Emily had been home only a few moments before the twins bounced in exclaiming joyously:

"Oh, Mamma! We passed to ninth grade!"

"And I've passed through darkness to dawn," softly answered the mother, an arm around each. But they did not understand and were too eager to impart news, to ask questions.

"The professor said it was plainly evident that we had never attended graded schools, and he had to resort to unusual methods to find out just what we knew. But oh, he is grand. Captain Smitherman was there, and you ought to have seen how perfectly delighted he was over the results of our examination. And, oh Mamma, what a perfectly lovely school building!" The twins were jubilant.

"Mamma, aren't you glad?" asked Paula, dancing with glee.

"I'm so glad—and—happy I hurt," declared Emily in a queer choked voice.

A soft mellow "Moo-o" came from the back yard. Paul and Paula looked at each other.

"That's Bloss!" they both exclaimed dashing for the back yard while Emily followed, her eyes shining and suspiciously moist.

"Why it is Bloss, Mamma! What does it mean? How did you get her?" and Paul's arms were round the neck of his pet, while Paula lovingly stroked her flank.

"Daddy sent her to us," came the astonishing answer. "And—come in, I'll show you something."

Quiet now, but round-eyed and wondering, the twins came in and Emily took from her bosom the letter and check, showing them both, and enjoying their breathless surprise.

(Continued Next Week)